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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Breeze in the House Committee.

They Want to Know What Grant Means

And Summons the "Commercial's" Correspondent as a Witness.

They Don't Like Talk About Martial Law in the District.

Visit of Vice President Elect Wheeler.

He Is Opposed to Any Compromise.

Tilden Favors a National Convention.

Call to be Issued Within a Week.

A Pennsylvanian in the Oregon Muddle.

W. L. Scott, of Erie, Guaranteed the Payment of That $8,000.

His Railroad Transactions with Tilden

Secretary Chandler Before a House Committee.

HE REFUSES TO ANSWER A QUESTION

And Is Given Until Wednesday to Do So.

Probable Conflict Between the Executive and the House.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1877.

Trepidation Among the Democrats.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House of Representatives are in considerable trepidation over the President's determination to preserve the peace of the District of Columbia, and to protect the public property and treasure against the promised incursion of "unarmed" Democrats. The recent conventions and other political gatherings which have been had by the Democracy for the purpose of overawing the peaceably disposed citizens, and to influence Congress is possible in their action in the count of the vote, have had no other object than to confirm the President in his preparations against any trouble during the rest of his administration. The committee have conceived the idea that the resolute determination of the President to preserve order indicates a prospective abridgment of the powers and privileges of the House of Representatives, and have summoned Mr. Clarke, the agent of the National Associated Press, and Mr. Keim, the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, to explain the articles published by them of certain expressions employed by the President in a conversation setting forth the Executive power over the District of Columbia. The committee, however, felt into a discussion on a technicality as to the scope of their interrogatories, so that the investigation was postponed until Monday.

Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, was examined at length in regard to supposed measures to obtain evidence from other sources ifessential to the preservation of the peace. The only full text of the interview which so shocked the sensibilities of the committee of seven was published in the COMMERCIAL of January 9th, as originally written by Mr. Keim. Several abstracts from this full text were made, with his consent, and published in other newspapers. The full text conveyed the President's reference to martial law. As it was expressed; one of the abstracts somewhat changed the construction, which probably has led to the agitation displayed by the committees. So far as this portion of the interview is concerned, the committee have doubtless failed to find the provisions of article 1, section 6, clause 1, which exempts Senators and Representatives from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace. It matters not whether it be treason or breach of the peace, either would doubtless be summarily dealt with if attempted by either party in or out of Congress, in forcing a result contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

Vice President Elect Wheeler

arrived here yesterday, and will return to his home in a few days, to remain until after the electoral vote is officially announced. He says that Governor Hayes, in his recent interview, expressed great confidence that the result of the pending complications would be in favor of the Republican candidates. Their conference covered a wide range, reviewing the whole field of the election. Means had been resorted to by the Democrats in carrying Republican States in the South, as well as in turning those of the North, and the methods resorted to by them to intimidate the people of the North and their representatives in Congress, in the hopes of forcing a result contrary to the will of the people. Mr. Wheeler emphatically disapproves of such propositions as suggested by the Democrats, giving Tilden the Presidency and himself the Vice Presidency, which might be effected by throwing the election into the House. He says he does not believe in dividing the ticket; that it has won, and nothing should contravene such an announcement when the vote is declared in February. Mr. Wheeler's visit here is in connection with his Congressional duties, some matters requiring his personal attention. He has conferred with some of the Republican managers, in order to obtain their views, but with no reference to any action that they might take, as that is a matter solely within the control of those delegated by the Constitution and statutes to perfect the work.

Tilden Orders a National Convention.

A private dispatch received here intimates that Tilden favors the call for a national convention, and that the National Executive Committee will be assembled here within a few days on a telegraphic summons, to consider the subject and issue a formal call. Hewitt, who left here on Saturday to confer with Tilden, is expected to return to-morrow. The committee consists of Hewitt, of New York, chairman, and nine members, five of whom constitute a quorum. Although Hewitt is not in accord with the proposition to call a convention on or about the time for casting the electoral vote, it is in the power of the Executive Committee to direct what shall be done. Dispatches have been received from enough of the members of the Executive Committee to indicate that they view the proposition for a national convention with favor. Unless other considerations should influence them, such will be the result within a week.

Scott of Erie, Guarantees the Oregon $8,000.

In the investigation of the Oregon corruption fund by the Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday, it was shown that William L. Scott, of Erie, guaranteed the payment of the $8,000. Scott was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Erie, Pa., district, and was beaten by Watson by three thousand majority, notwithstanding the lavish use of money in the organization and equipment of Tilden clubs and for other purposes. He was also beaten by Scofield in the same district by four thousand majority in 1866. It is stated here that W. L. Scott and Tilden have been associated in railroad transactions, and are leading stockholders in the elevated railroad of New York. Scott built the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad in connection with the late Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, and through some legislation at Harrisburg succeeded in circumventing Richmond, and ultimately secured control of the entire stock of the road, and finally sold it out to the Pennsylvania Road. He is said also to have been connected with Tilden in stock transactions on the Chicago and North western Railroad.

More Assumption on the Part of a House Committee.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House, in their investigation of Secretary Chandler yesterday in regard to a telegram sent by him to Governor Stearns, of Florida, to count the vote of the State and troops would be sent to protect him, fell into a discussion as to their power to interrogate a Cabinet officer as to the acts of the Executive. If they persist in pressing the Secretary to answer on Wednesday, a serious conflict between the executive branch of the Government and the House of Representatives is likely to occur. McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, states to-night that he will deliver to the committee all telegrams called for in reference to Florida, and that there is nothing in them to which exception could be taken.

The Count of the Electoral Vote—Senator Conkling Sanguine.

Senator Conkling in conversation to-day expressed himself very sanguine of a successful termination to the labors of the Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote. As yet no agreement has been reached upon a general proposition, though several plans have been considered. The plan suggested by an old act of 1800 was mentioned in these dispatches several weeks ago, and among other propositions before the committee this one has been received with some modification, mainly that of selecting from the senior justices of the Supreme Court, instead of the Chief Justice, to form a part of the board. It is stated that this plan was never seriously entertained, as it presents many objectionable features, the most important of which is that interposed by the justices of the Supreme Court, and which in fact would bring their opinion debar them from acting in any form whatever, as arbitrators as proposed, as the subject might subsequently come up in regular judicial form.

The Supreme Judges Not Desirous of Taking Part.

A member of the Supreme Court to day said that it was a settled principle of law governing the courts of America and Europe not to decide suppositious cases, but only real cases as between man and man; that in a question which could arise under a board as suggested, there would be no real parties involved but simply a question at issue; that they could not act in a judicial capacity, and to consider the matter ministerially might operate to their prejudice in a regular case at law. It was stated that the judges called to serve in the capacity indicated would be justified in declining to act with the board under the exemptions due to one of the co ordinate branches of Government, and in all probability will be disposed to come up, the judges named would so decline to serve.

Facts in the Florida Election.

The Senate committee investigating the election in Florida have information which they bring with them, and which, when embodied in their report will show how the Democrats undertook to carry that State. The facts will fully sustain the action of the canvassing board in the first declaration of the result, though since modified by the action of the court as regards state officers.

Will the Democrats Swallow Casey?

Dispatches from Louisiana show that the situation is unchanged, so far as the peace of the city is concerned. A private dispatch indicates that Casey stands an excellent chance of being elected Senator by the Democratic Legislature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1877.

THE OREGON INQUIRY.

C. C. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, in regard to the now celebrated Oregon check, that he ordered Martin & Runyan to draw the check for $8,000 on December 6, 1776, in favor of Ladd & Rush, Salem, Oregon. Witness ordered this check at the instance of Colonel William T. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Witness did not know what the $8,000 was to be used for, but inferred it was for political purposes; only know now that the check was returned unused. Samuel J. Tilden is a director of the bank of which witness is the cashier. Mr. Tilden owns $68,000 worth of stock in the bank. Witness was personally responsible to Martin & Runyan for the $8,000, and Colonel Wm. T. Pelton was personally responsible to witness. Witness then related substantially the same facts testified to by Runyan and Dimond. Mr. Pelton gave no reason why he wanted that check; did no go to Dimond as directed, because Pelton asked witness to procure somebody else to go there; witness requested Runyan not to place the matter in his books; when Runyan was subpœnaed he came to see witness, and witness requested him not to mention his (witness') name; advised Runyan to see Harrison as a lawyer; saw Pelton the same day he saw Runyan; Mr. Pelton counselled that witness advise Runyan to see Harrison, and said that he (Pelton) would tell Harrison that witness would come to see him; Pelton did not tell witness anything about any other draft sent to Oregon; the amount of the check was not charged in the books of the bank to Pelton; Pelton assured witness he would be repaid the the $8,000; the money was returned in a few days; witness did not know anything about the draft sent for $3,000 to another Portland banking house; when witness made himself liable for the $8,000 he had an understanding that there was a special fund provided for political purposes; on the evening previous W. L. Scott, a member of the Democratic National Committee, told witness he would be responsible for $20,000.

George Conover recalled—Testified he had never written a letter to any person or persons, in which he (Grover) stated that Governor Tilden would get one electoral vote from Oregon.

John Parker, one of the electors appointed by Cronin, testified that Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of Democratic Central Committee of Oregon, proposed witness two days before the appointment that he would be called upon to act with Cronin.

Dr. Watts testified that he wrote a letter to Senator Mitchell last July, in which he stated the fact of his (Watts) being Postmaster of a fourth class office, but received no reply, as the Senator never received the letter. Witness examined the Constitution, and came to the conclusion that he would be eligible to the office of Presidential elector if he resigned his Postmastership before the meeting of the electoral college; and he is of the same opinion still. Witness sometimes preaches and lectures, and during the last political campaign made forty-two speeches.

Benjamin Simpson, Surveyor General of Oregon, testified that Governor Grover remarked to him during a conversation in his (Simpson's) office at Salem, about the middle of November, that he [Grover] had not decided what to do in the case of Watts; that he [Grover] had received two or three telegrams from authorities of the Watts case from the East, but they conflicted with the authorities which Grover himself had looked up; told Mr. Chadwick that he thought the giving of electoral certificates to Cronin was outrageous.

Senator Mitchell, at his own request, made a statement that he never received the letter which Dr. Watts testified to having written him last July; never heard from Watts since; was postmaster at Salem, and therefore ineligible as a Presidential elector, until his arrival in San Francisco seven or eight days after the election.

George A. Steele examined: Was at Salem on the day the vote was counted; saw A. Bush, of the firm of Ladd & Bush, at the Bush building; saw him and Cashier Metzger in the hall leading to the Senate chamber, and shortly after the State treasurer came up to them; witness made the remark to Judge Denny, "What are they using money for?" Beilinger, Bush and the State Treasurer went into the latter's office; the actions of Bush were suspicious, and that was why he made the remark about money being used; Bush came up the Capitol steps in a great hurry, between a walk and run; was told that Bush had been sent for.

SECRETARY CHANDLER EXAMINED.

The Special Committee on the Privileges, Powers and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, held a long session to-day, and examined several witnesses, among them Secretary Chandler. He was asked whether he had sent any dispatch to Florida since the late election in relation to money, and he replied that he had not. Being asked whether he had sent a dispatch to Florida stating that troops would probably be sent there to keep the peace, he answered that he probably had. He was then asked whether he had sent it upon his own motion, or upon some one else's, and be declined to answer this question, basing his refusal on the ground that he is a Cabinet officer. The committee decided that he must answer, and gave him until Wednesday next to comply. The committee also examined Representative Furman, of Florida, and several other witnesses. The committee imposed an injunction of entire secrecy upon the entire proceedings.

FROST EXAMINED AND DISMISSED.

General D. H. Frost, the alleged ineligible Democratic elector elect, testified before the Committee on Privileges and Elections that he was chosen elector and received a certificate; did not attend the meeting of the electoral college, however, and his place was filled. He produced a pardon restoring his political disabilities, issued by President Johnson, October 23, 1865, and his examination terminated.

THE WHITTHORNE CONSPIRACY.

The House committee making inquiry into police matters here had Detective McDevitt before them to-day, and he was cross-examined by Judge Wilson, counsel for Murtagh, but nothing new was elicited. The witness, however, varied the routine of the investigation by declining to answer the question "Have you at any time in the city gambled within two years?" and informing counsel that Murtagh was in the conspiracy, and adding "You are trying to get away from the Whitthorne conspiracy to distract the public mind from it. I propose to keep you up to it." Detective Miller corroborated Major Richards and McDevitt.

In reply to a question whether he knew of any other attempt to use the police force for corrupt purposes, Miller testified that during the pendency of the suit of William McGarrihan against Murtagh for libel in 1870, after the jury had been sworn in, Murtagh met the witness near the court-house and asked if he knew any of the jurymen. Witness replied that he thought not, but he hadn't yet seen a list. Thereupon Murtagh said that if the witness could reach any of them in his favor, he would pay any expenses that might be incurred. Subsequently he met Murtagh in company with Richards, and Murtagh asked him how matters were getting on. Witness replied, "smoothly." He returned this answer because he did not wish to offend Murtagh, his superior officer. He, however, took no steps in the matter; never received any money from Murtagh, and never attempted to approach any juryman. He informed Major Richard of all this. On the cross-examination, Miller admitted that he had been in conference to the first of January in Colonel Cook's office with Cook, Richard, McDevitt and others on the subject of this investigation, and also admitted that so far as he [Miller] was concerned, he had taken part in that conference with a view to "getting even with Murtagh," who had unjustly attacked him in his paper.

PETITIONS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Petitions from fourteen States, and bearing nearly four thousand signatures, have been received by the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and will be presented to Congress, asking for a Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting any State from disfranchising United States citizens on account of sex.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wheeler is in Washington.

A REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and will report it to the House on Monday. It provides for a reduction of about ten per cent. in the salaries of nearly all civil officers throughout the country, and also for reducing the clerical force to about the numbers proposed by the House last year.

VISITOR PARDONED.

Ex-District Attorney Charles G. Fisher, recently convicted of abstracting court papers from the office of Clerk of Court, was to-day pardoned by the President.

HOW THOSE TELEGRAMS WERE DISCOVERED.

Recent developments seem to confirm the reports prevalent at the Capitol that both the Democrats and Republicans have copies of the telegrams sent South and to Oregon by the controlling politicians, pending the canvass of the votes of the disputed States. These copies were obtained from sources other than the regular channels, but exactly in what manner is left to conjecture. Although these cannot be used as evidence not being authenticated they afford a basis of interrogation by the investigating committees and have been the means of obtaining a formation from witnesses who have knowledge of their contents.

MOVEMENT OF THE ICE.

Further Damage to Property Along the Ohio River—Narrow Escape of Vessels at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 13.—It is cloudy and cold this morning. There are no further indications of the breaking of the gorge. It is thought that the steamer Andes, sunk last night, can be raised, if there is no further movement of the ice. She had but about a quarter of a cargo aboard, which will be saved in a damaged condition. The stern wheeler, Mary Miller, has been forced aground, but the position of the Andes protects her from the ice.

The Golden City had a narrow escape from meeting the fate of the Calumet. A huge field of ice struck her aft of amidships, forcing her hard against the steamer Telegraph, crushing the fantail of the Golden City, and pushing her hard aground.

The Ludlow ferry boat was carried away from her moorings, and it was only by the tug bend south of the city, by the moving ice at midnight. It is estimated the ice damaged shipping to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars. Many of the heaviest coal dealers lost barges by the movement, but nearly all were empty. Over fifteen were counted floating past Mill street. It is estimated that the loss of coal anchored at Townead, on the Kentucky side, were sunk. Up to eight o'clock one hundred and ten barges of coal moored at Dunpiid's Patch were safe. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage. River men fear still greater disasters.

FIRE RECORD.

The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company's works, at St. Catharine's, Canada, were burned on Saturday morning. Loss $120,000.

The Exchange block in Scranton, Pa., containing three valuable stores and a number of law offices, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss, $100,000; insured.

Word was received in the city Saturday night that a fire was raging in Edenburg, by which twenty-two houses in the center of the town were destroyed, among them the Edenburg Hotel and the Western Union Telegraph Office. Loss about $75,000. No further particulars were received as to the origin or losses.

News has been received in New York city by the friends of J. H. Caxton, resident agent of an American house in Italy, that that gentleman has participated as principal in a duel, which was fought at Tivoli, near Rome, on the 13th of last month. His antagonist was Barnard Suscipi, a portrait painter of considerable note in Rome. Suscipi spoke disparagingly of American women, was knocked down, and the challenge followed. Suscipi was wounded.

In the case of William Henry Brown, who perished in his burning dwelling in Middletown, R. I., on the night of the 10th, the Coroner's jury has returned a verdict that his son, Charles S. Brown, knew of the danger of his father, and refused to make any effort to put the fire out or save his father's life.

LOUISIANA.

A Struggle for the Supremacy.

Not Much Change in the Situation—Three Republican Senators Join the Democratic Body—A Speech by Pinchback.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—At ten o'clock this morning General Augur informed the writer that he had received no communication or information from Governor Packard in reference to the affair at Pinchback's yesterday afternoon, although it was stated at the State House last night that the whole correspondence would be laid before him. General Augur also states that there has been no change in the situation or his orders in relation to the rival parties.

Representative DeLacy did not say, as reported in the Republican Legislature yesterday, that he had been offered $10,000 to join the Democrats, but that such a story had been circulated, and that he had no idea of going to that body.

At one o'clock no ballot for United States Senator had been had in the Republican Legislature. The Senate is still without a quorum. Senator Breaux, from Point Coupee and Feliciana, who left the Republican Senate yesterday, was sworn into the Democratic Senate to-day. Representative Brown, of Vernon, also left the Republican House and wrote a letter to the Democratic House, saying although returned elected by the Returning Board, he did not believe he was elected, and would not ask for a seat.

The Democratic Legislature had another ballot for United States Senator. No choice.

Judge Shaw has opened the Superior Civil Court in the State House building. He has the seal and minute book of the court, while the Nicholls government holds the former court room.

The *Times* extra, referring to the Democratic Legislature, says the United States Senatorial question perplexes the members not a little, and it seems to be generally understood that the daily joint ballot is but a mere form, and to conform to existing laws. Some of the members seem to think that instead of electing a Democrat, they would gain more by selecting a Liberal Republican than by choosing a person from their own ranks. In connection with this subject, it is alleged that combinations are being effected, whereby James F. Casey or some prominent Republican with influence at Washington shall be selected. Caucuses of the Republican and Democratic parties are reported, at which this matter has been freely discussed, and it is expected that in a few days all arrangements necessary will have been effected.

This afternoon Senators Demass, colored, Wheeler and Hamlet, accompanied by Pinchback, entered the Democratic Senate, and were greeted with cheers. After a short executive session the two former were admitted to seats and sworn. Hamlet was granted permission to make a personal explanation, which he did, he not being elected, as the Democrats claimed. He explained that he withdrew from the Republican Senate, and would not serve with it, after which Pinchback was granted permission to make a personal explanation. He said he came from Ohio, and these Senators was only decided upon after mature deliberation, and they intended to stand the hazard of the die. They had come there as Republicans, because they believed it for the best interests of the above party. He denounced the Republican party of Louisiana in unmeasured terms, and said Hayes, if inaugurated, would not afford the Southern people relief with this blight upon the prosperity of the people. He accused ex-Governor Kellogg of securing his election as Senator by corrupt means.

The Democrats are jubilant to-night over the events of the day, while the absence of the news of recognition on the part of the General Government of the Packard administration produces a wide-spread feeling of despondency in the Republican ranks.

The Republican Printing Company this evening served notice on Governor Packard that the publication of the *Republican* would be suspended after to-morrow.

Another joint ballot was had in the Republican Legislature to day for United States Senator, with the same result as yesterday.

The evening papers assert that three cases of small-pox exist in the city. The State House last night to the Charity Hospital, but the statement is denied at the State House.

The Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Senate, who were arrested last evening at Pinchback's house, were sent to the parish prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Marshal Pitkin left Washington Saturday, and Collector Casey to-day for Washington.

The Situation at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Governor Kellogg denies positively the assertion of Mr. Pinchback that he had used money to secure his election as Chief Magistrate. Ex-Governor Wells and General Anderson left for Washington to-night. Representative Kennedy who yesterday left the Republican legislature and joined the Democratic legislature will to-morrow introduce a resolution in the latter to the effect that the question of the electoral vote of Louisiana is now with Congress and that there is no purpose or intention of the Legislature to interfere with it. It is said there will be no opposition to it. Rumors are rife to-night in reference to the Senatorial elections in these two Legislatures to-morrow, and that each body has determined upon their choice in caucus, but nothing positive is known in reference to it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—During Monday, in the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, rainy and stormy weather, probably succeeded by rising barometer and winds shifting to colder northerly. In the lower lake region and middle States, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds and cloudiness, rising temperature and rain turning into snow in the northern portion. The rivers in Western Pennsylvania will probably fall temporarily and the Ohio and Cumberland continue rising.

The exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, last week, amounted in value to $326,963.

The steamships Montana and Brittanic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday, and the Iberian, from Liverpool, at Boston.

The steamer Seminole, which sunk the steamer Montgomery recently at Boston, has been libelled. The damages are laid at $60,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced its tolls on messages between the East and West to the lowest rates of competing companies.

The New York Internationalists met on Saturday night and adopted resolutions applauding the Molly Maguires, and protesting against their execution, on the ground that they were convicted by hired witnesses.

A Cape Haiti dispatch says: That portion of President Grant's message referring to Santo Domingo has caused a great sensation. His remarks, together with Baez's return, raised thoughts of probably a new annexationist scheme.

The following increased freight rates will go into effect to-day (Monday): From Chicago to New York, on fourth class freight, 45c, grain 40c; to Boston 50c and 45c; to Philadelphia 40½c and 35c; to Baltimore 39c and 35. This is an advance of 4½ cents.

An important case was decided by the United States Court in Cleveland on Friday. Action was brought against the bondsmen of a savings bank for breaches of bond, in that the regular work of a savings bank had not been performed, but that of an ordinary bank had been engaged in. There was a brilliant array of legal talent, both sides being represented by the best jurists in the State. The verdict was in favor of the defense. The case decided that the extent of the obligations of sureties on bonds of treasurers of societies for savings. The court held in its charge that the sureties were not responsible for any money going into the hands of the society in the way of ordinary banking business.

A Skirmish With Indians.

CHEYENNE, WY., January 14.—The continued interruption in telegraphic communication between Forts Laramie and Fetterman induced an escort of the Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Sergeant Bessy, in returning from Hot Creek, to strike across the country and come in on the Fetterman line. Last night on the Elkhorn, thirty miles south of Fort Laramie, fresh tracks of Indians were discovered, and to avoid a surprise in camp, the Sergeant, with three men, made a reconnoisance, and about midnight collided with a party of fifteen Indians. In the fight which ensued Bessy and Foggart were slightly wounded, and Featherat badly wounded. They also lost three horses killed, when the Indians were forced to retire. A company of cavalry left Laramie to-day to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

Dr. John A. Little, a prominent physician of Delaware, O., died yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness. He was highly distinguished socially, scientifically and professionally, both at home, where he was a native, and in Columbus, where he resided many years of his active professional life. He was recently President of the Ohio State Medical Society. The funeral services will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Troubles.

TURKEY PLAYING WITH THE POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The *Golos* says: It is believed the Porte is simply playing with the Conference. Further concessions by the Powers will only increase Turkish arrogance. Russia's self-respect demands that negotiations be prolonged no further, but energetic measures, such as General Ignatieff's recall, be adopted, as the more determined Russia's attitude is, the sooner peace will be secured.

ROUMANIA DEMANDS REPARATION.

BUCHAREST, January 13.—The Roumanian Government has demanded that the Porte make reparation, for the outrage committed by the Bashi-Bazourks in crossing the Danube, Monday night last, and plundering a Roumanian outpost and killing two Roumanian soldiers.

NO CHANGE IN GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—A denial is given to the rumor that Baron Von Werther had made a threatening declaration, indicating a change of attitude on the part of Germany. An official telegram from Berlin likewise denies that Germany has assumed an attitude less favorable than before to a peaceful arrangement.

FEELING IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA IN PRAGUE —AMNESTY TO POLES SUSPENDED—ENGLISH POLITICAL CHANGES.

LONDON, January 14.—A corresponde at in Vienna telegraphs that the Czech clubs in Prague are making arrangements for a public banquet to General Tchernayeff in that city. Imposing ovations take place there for Russia, and the authorities have decided on forbidding street demonstrations.

The same correspondent says that the Russian Government has temporarily suspended amnesty in the case of returning Polish exiles. This action is evidently due to the agitation among the Polish emigrants, and the supposition that amnesty might be used for the purpose of hatching conspiracies in Poland in the event of a war in the East.

Speculation is rife here with regard to a parliamentary rumor which is in circulation, that the Conservatives will divide into two parties, in consequence of the well known difference existing between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield. It is also believed that the Liberals will soon be divided into a Left and Left Center, the one under leadership of Gladstone and others under the lead of the Marquis of Hartington.

THE LATEST PROPOSITIONS OF THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—It is stated that the final communication to be made to the Porte at Monday's sitting of the Conference will make no mention of a gendarmerie, the division of Bulgaria into two provinces, or the confinement of Turkish troops to certain garrisons, and will considerably modify the suggestions relative to the international commission and the appointment of Governors of provinces. At the last meeting of the European plenipotentiaries, the Marquis of Salisburg spoke in favor of bringing the conference to a close, while General Ignatieff recommended further discussion. General Ignatieff at an interview with Midhat Pasha Saturday mentioned a concession proposed by the Powers. He suggested that the gendarmerie would be composed of Musselmans instructed by foreigners in the Turkish service and that the international commission should be a mixed body of Christians and Turks. Midhat Pasha, however, did not agree to the concessions, considering they were an attack on the independence of the Empire. The European plenipotentiaries were to meet and the Turks to hold a cabinet council to-day. Lord Salisbury visited the Sultan to-day. The Turks are apparently still stubborn.

HOW THE PORTE WILL ACCEPT THE COMPROMISE.

LONDON, January 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that advices received there confirm the impression that the Porte will at the very latest moment accept the compromise ordered by the Powers. The compromise will probably prove to be that the Porte be asked to accept the programme not as something unalterable, but only as a sort of basis for discussion.

England.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 14.—The India Office publishes a dispatch dated January 12th from Lord Caernvron, acting Indian Secretary in the absence of Lord Salisbury, to Lord Lytton, Governor General of India. It requests that a weekly summary be henceforth sent by telegraph, giving the main facts in regard to the famine. Lord Caernvaron summing up the information, he has hitherto received orders to relieve 500,000 persons are already employed on the relief works in Madras and 250,000 in Bombay. The Government estimates show that the famine in Bombay will increase, the increase reaching the maximum in April, when a million persons will require relief after which it will gradually decrease. In Madras the prospect is proportionately worse. The districts affected in Madras cover 80,000 square miles and contain a population of eighteen millions. In Bombay the famine-stricken territory covers 70,000 square miles and has a population of eight millions, five millions of which are in the districts immediately affected.

The *Times'* special from Calcutta gives a later summary of the situation. In one of the Bombay districts, Sholapore, the crops have totally failed. Things are nearly as bad in Poonah districts. The crops have partially failed in six districts. Already 287,000 persons are on the relief works. In Madras famine prevails in twelve districts and one million persons are on the relief works. The loss to the State is estimated at over two millions sterling in Bombay and four millions in Madras.

Spain.

APPROVAL OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

MADRID, January 14.—The Council of Ministers has approved the extradition treaty concluded with the United States. Negotiations are progressing for a similar treary with Great Britain. The existence of armed bands in Upper Arragon and Catalonia is officially denied.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF TCHERNAYEFF.

PRAGUE, January 14.—General Tchernayeff, who was welcomed by a demonstration of Czechs has left the city at the request of the authorities. A public meeting to protest against the course of the authorities was dispersed by the police.

Further advices represent that General Tchernayeff was compelled to cross the frontier in six hours and was threatened with force, as he manifested a disposition to resist. He was sent to the Saxon frontier in a wagon, accompanied by the police and arrived in Dresden yesterday.

France.

A MINISTERIAL SCHEME REMODLLED.

PARIS, January 14.—The public announcement of the changes of sub prefects is postponed a fortnight. Minister Simon has been obliged by the demands of many Senators and deputies to remodel his scheme in such a manner as to give it greater importance.

MERCIFUL DISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Minister Simon, in receiving the Deputies of the Department of the Seine, Saturday, said the Government intended to make large use of the privilege of pardon in favor of the Communists, and would appoint a new amnesty committee.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamship Vaderland, from Philadelphia, arrived at Antwerp on Sunday.

The Dutch steamer P. Caland, from Rotterdam for New York, has put into Plymouth with her machinery damaged.

The London *Standard's* special from Constantinople reports that Lord Salisbury's interview with the Sultan yesterday was very satisfactory.

A Vienna dispatch says that war stores have been sent by eight steamers from Odessa to Pali. In the event of war, hostilities will probably commence in the Caucassus.

The importation of American beef into England has proved a great success. The Sheffield butchers have been compelled to reduce the price of domestic beef three pence (six cents) per pound in order to compete with American meat.

The committee appointed to examine into the question of rebuilding that portion of the Tuileries burned by Communists have reported favorably, with the recommendation to convert the reconstructed galleries into an art museum.

Cardinal Manning has issued a mandate compelling parties to mixed marriages to content themselves with the Catholic service, and to omit the Protestant, both being often used. The Cardinal also gives the Church absolute control over the education of children.

Where the Bennett-May Duel Was Fought.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—District Attorney Russum, of Caroline county, Maryland, is here, and says the duelling ground was about four hundred yards from the Delaware line, near Marydell. His informant tells him that May was hit and was attended by Dr. Allen Smith, of Baltimore, and that the patient was in a ducking house on Gunpowder creek.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Charles Fisher son of ex-Judge Fisher of Washington who was Saturday pardoned by the President has been taken to an insane asylum.

Senator Key will withdraw from the contest for the Tennessee Senatorship today. He does so because the contest has become a mere struggle for office.

The Boston *Advertiser* to-day will declare that the statement that President Seelye would accept the Massachusetts Senatorship is without authority from him.

Judge Donohoe will give his decision today in the case of Dr. Phelps, who declined to tell the New York Grand Jury of the part he played in the recent meeting at Slaughter Station.

The New York *World* says Miss Jeannette Bennett, Mr. Howland Robbins and Mr. Bennett's private secretary sailed in the City of Richmond on Saturday with Mr. Bennett. Paris is understood to be the destination of the party.

Bishop Whitingham, of Baltimore, was stricken with a seemingly slight stroke of paralysis on Friday morning. He was afterward obliged to take to his bed, when an entire prostration and helplessness in the left side shortly revealed itself. His mind, however, continues clear and unaffected. His condition is very critical.

The *Herald* news yacht, in which Mr. James Gordon Bennett has kept himself for the past two or three days, proceeded down the bay on Saturday afternoon, and lay off Sandy Hook in the track of outward bound steamers. On the approach of the steamship City of Richmond, bound for Liverpool, the yacht ran alongside and transferred Mr. Benaett to her deck.

The Russian frigate Svetland arrived at Norfolk on Saturday. Grand Duke Alexis commands the Svetland, which is the flag ship of the Russian squadron. Admiral Boutskoff, commanding the Alexis, came ashore and visited Baron Shishkin, the Russian Minister. The Grand Duke Constantine is also of the squadron. He is about eighteen years old, and is the second son of the Emperor's brother Constantine. The other vessels of the fleet have not yet arrived.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man 19 years of age; is a coach painter by trade, but is willing to engage in any other honorable employment. Address W. H. B., Commercial Office.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—Pittsburgh property, a House in Philadelphia, with all modern improvements. Terms liberal. Address J. E. MITCHELL, 245 Fine street.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE had considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—A RESPONsible person, of considerable real and personal property, being now idle, would like some suitable employment for a portion of his time, in either city. Communications addressed "RUFUS, care of J. F. Marthens, 71 Grant street," will receive attention.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—IN every part of the Union to introduce, upon the most desirable plan, a wonderful discovery that will meet with favor in every family. A sum of several hundred dollars and the Turks to hold a cabinet council to-per week profit. Goods pay 400 per cent. Send stamp for papers or 50c for $1 sample. Q. H. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen, at 285 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—A TWO-story brick warehouse, 150 First avenue, immediate possession given. Inquire of W. W. THOMSON, 140 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—FROM APRIL 1, 1877, two first class dwellings on Penn avenue, near Fifth street, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire at 173 PENN AVENUE.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING OF 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, Commercial Office, at 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—THAT SPACIous warehouse, iron front, No. 80 Wood street; recently occupied by Kiee Bros. Inquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK, 76 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A TWO-STORY brick house, with lot of ground on the corner of Second avenue, Twenty-third

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1877.

REPRESENTATIVE O'NEILL of Philadelphia, and Senator SEYMOUR, of Tioga, are both confined at home by serious illness. Neither of them is expected to recover.

THE new Mayor of Boston is sensible, if he is a Democrat. He has set his foot down strongly against commissions. He very justly thinks "rings," *à la* TWEED, are apt to get possession of the City Treasury by such a system.

THE difficulties in the anthracite coal regions of this State have ended by the miners accepting the operators' proposition of reduced wages and going to work. There is, however, a probability of a still further reduction of wages, and trouble may yet ensue.

THE matter of technical education is taking a strong hold of the public mind in New England, although no very practical means of accomplishing what is desired have yet been devised. Something useful, however, will no doubt grow out of the debate and the endeavor.

WE regret to notice the untimely death of a son of Senator DILL, of Union county, aged ten years. He was, we believe, an only son, and the hearts of his parents were wrapped up in him. All who have experienced a similar loss will heartily sympathise with them in their bereavement.

WHEN one's wits go woolgathering they sometimes reap a profitable harvest, as is shown by the steadily increasing importance of the sheep-raising industry in the Rocky Mountain country, including parts of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, the present number of sheep there being calculated at 2,175,000, valued at $3,850,000.

THE banks of the country are to hold a convention on the 30th of this month to consider the subject of taxation. There is very little probability of any success resulting from this agitation, as there will be strenuous opposition, in and out of Congress, to anything that looks to a further reduction of the already insufficient revenues of the Government.

THE movement in Washington against the gambling dens of that city is unquestionably a good one, but it needs to go deeper to do any real service. When eminent Judges and Senators and Representatives frequent gambling saloons, or gamble at cards in their own apartments, it is not very easy to close the public hells and punish the keepers with a term in the penitentiary.

THE COMMERCIAL should not slur Mrs. Belknap.—*Post.*

The COMMERCIAL has not slurred Mrs. BELKNAP, but that *Post* does slur the truth when it intimates that her husband looks hopefully forward to the day when, under President HAYES, "he will resume the profitable business of selling trading posts and dealing in tombstone contracts." In the sea of moral truth the *Post* swims with fins of lead.

IT would be a terrible affair if any accident should happen to that rooster of the *Post*. The Democracy would go into a conniption fit if, on waking and hunting for their daily supply of blood and thunder, they should miss seeing that image of Democratic bluster. The Accident Insurance Company will issue a policy of insurance upon it, if application be made properly. We tremble to think of the blank dismay that would fall upon Democratic hearts if any catastrophe should overtake it.

IF the Democrats had held the Returning Board in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana they would, beyond a doubt, have manipulated the returns to suit their purposes, and would now be claiming the validity of all certificates issued therefrom. It is solely because they did not hold the [illegible] that they now cry out about the manner in which they exercise their power. The party would have been only too glad of the chance of controlling the boards they now declaim so glibly against.

THE chief characteristic of the reports of the foreign trade of our leading ports of entry, for the year 1876, is that they show that while there has been a very large curtailment of the quantity of goods imported, and that their money value has decreased still more, or, in other words, that our purchases abroad have been made at greatly reduced prices, this country has been selling to foreign countries more than it has been buying of them. In this respect the United States has wholly changed places with England, that country formerly sending us many more goods than we exported.

THAT there is nothing more terrible nor resistless than the silent drift of public opinion is shown by the formation of the new association of Congregationalist ministers of New York and Brooklyn who were disgusted with the action of the old association in whitewashing the scandal and giving BEECHER a gratuitous certificate of character. It is a flank movement which shows the real feeling of the best representatives of the Congregational religion in reference to the scandal and their estimate of the Plymouth pastor. This movement virtually leaves BEECHER out in the cold, for with these departures the old association has neither members nor weight.

TILDEN is reported as having grown crabbed and irritable, and as being in a continual fret about the large amount of money he has been induced to spend upon an uncertainty. As a result of this, what little enthusiasm was awakened in his behalf during the canvass has all oozed away, and he has become to be of little more account than a wooden figure-head for his party. The latest developments concerning that $8,000 Oregon transaction, which is now traced directly to the doors of the Great Unelected, will certainly not tend to make matters better. And it is nothing but right that this prince of knaves should have to pay for his own whistling.

THE value of the products of Boston, last year, was eleven million six hundred thousand dollars in excess of the value of the preceding year, and $16,500,000 as compared with 1874. There was an increase in every month of 1876 over the corresponding month of 1875, and during one month the increase was over one hundred per cent. The gain was almost wholly, all but $1,700,000, in the exports to Great Britain; but there was a very large per centage of gain in the exports to South American ports. The showing, says the Boston *Advertiser*, "is the most encouraging of any year for a long time, and we enter upon the year 1877 with the best prospect of a large increase upon 1876."

ACCORDING to the foreign commerce returns of New York for the year 1876, as tabulated by the *Bulletin*, the aggregate importations during the year were $305,464,638, a decrease of $35,193,931 as compared with 1875, and $88,204,813 as compared with 1874. Specie is the only item in which there is any increase, and the excess here was made during the last five months. The year's receipts amount to $26,217,388, or nearly one hundred per cent. greater than the total of 1875, and is $19,814,600 in excess of the imports during 1874. The aggregate exports during the year were $5,400,000 less than in 1875, and $26,514,000 below the total of 1874. Exclusive of specie, however, there was an increase over 1875 amounting to $19,088,796, of which about $18,000,000 was in the exports of domestic produce.

IT was a draft or check of the Third National Bank of New York which furnished the money ($7,500) which was used to corrupt the ballot-box in Cincinnati and secure the election of two Democratic Congressmen. Eight repeaters, whose services were bought with this fund, have since been sent to the Penitentiary for ballot-box stuffing. The Third National is TILDEN'S bank; and it was the cashier of this same institution who negotiated the draft for the $8,000 corruption fund in Oregon. This is bringing matters very near home to TILDEN; and illustrates the facility with which eminent "Reformers" can get down into the dirt and mire of political corruption. "Let no such man be trusted."

WE have before expressed the opinion that while such men in the South as HILL and LAMAR speak out against a resort to arms and violence in the settlement of the Presidential question, and are to be taken as the representatives of the moderate men of that section, they are not to be regarded as in any sense representatives of the average public sentiment of the South. The ultraists are the true representatives of Southern opinion; and in every case where a man is to be chosen to any public place, by a southern constituency, the threatening, blustering and bloody-handed extremist is always preferred. The South Carolina Democrats were not content to put forward such a bully as WADE HAMPTON for Governor; but in selecting a candidate for United States Senator went out of their way to hunt up General BUTLER, who hands were red with the blood of the innocent black men he had had helped to slaughter. Tennessee chooses to the Senate ISHAM G. HARRIS, who was noted as out-Heroding HEROD in his devotion to the rebellion, in place of KEY, a moderate and cautious man, who destroyed his chances of election by expressing his disapproval of TILDEN'S disgraceful attempt to steal an electoral vote in Oregon. The Louisiana Democrats, too, put forward as their candidate for Senator an ex-Rebel named EUSTIS, who was chosen solely because of his advocacy of the Democratic scheme of intimidation and violence. There is no such thing, really, as moderation in the Southern States. Here and there a moderate man may be found in the dominant faction; but the moment he speaks his moderation he is ostracised. BEN. HILL wants to be elected to the Senate from Georgia; but he will be beaten, and solely because he will not bay with the Southern pack of hounds; and poor KEY, of Tennessee, who really is a credit to his State, has to step out of the way to make room for HARRIS, who, when acting as Governor of Tennessee, threw BROWNLOW into prison upon a charge of treason to the Confederacy. BROWNLOW thus describes the treatment he received from this man:

> I was thrown into this jail, where I found *about one hundred and fifty* Union men, old and young, representing all professions. The jail was so crowded that on the lower floor we had not room for all to lie down at one time. The prisoners took rest by turns, a portion standing while the others slept. There was not a chair, bench, stool, block, table, or any other article of furniture in the building, save a dirty wooden bucket and a tin cup, used for watering the occupants of the room. A bucketful would not go round, and the weather was at times warm, and many of the prisoners were feverish. To suppy them with water a hogshead was placed by the side of the jail, and a boy with a cart hauled water through the day. One prisoner at a time was allowed to go out with the bucket and draw it full under an escort of bayonets. About twenty-four men were kept around the jail in arms, and on the inside at the windows, which were allowed to be up in daylight only to give us fresh air. Through the windows we could see these dirty, sweating, insulting, and abusive rebel soldiers go to the hogshead and wash their hands and faces in it. I remonstrated, telling these ill-bred fellows that that water was our only dependence for drinking water. The reply was, "By G-d, sir, we will have you know that where a Jeff Davis man washes his face and hands is good enough for any d——d Lincolnite to drink!" We, of course, had no remedy but to submit.

It was this kind of cruelty which has commended HARRIS to his Democratic supporters; and it is this class of men who are now being thrust into public position at every opportunity that presents itself, in the South. Let no one be deluded into the idea that any moderation is to be expected from any one in that quarter.

THERE is at least one Democrat who is not afraid to talk sense about the proper manner of counting the electoral vote. Hon. J. K. EDGERTON, publishes, in the [illegible] a communication in which, after citing the opinions of KENT and STOREY that the electoral vote can be counted only by the President of the Senate, adds that the authority of KENT and STOREY should have as much authority with Congress as any county resolutions; and its lesson to Congress is, "sink partisanship in patriotism, and agree." He then proceeds;

> Suppose there shall be no agreement. Shall a State lose its electoral franchise, duly exercised according to its laws, because an obstinate Senate or House objects to its vote? Is there to be no election? Had the President of the Senate no duty to perform beyond a mere opening of the envelopes? Must he sit mute with the votes of the States, through their legally-appointed electors, in his hands, while the two Houses wrangle and fail to agree which are votes and which are not? Do those votes, 369 of them, a majority of which, all know, has been lawfully cast for Hayes or Tilden, mean nothing, deter-mine nothing?

To assume that there is no power under the Constitution to decide, in the absence of an agreement of the two Houses, who has a majority of the electors appointed, and who, therefore, "shall be President;" or to assume that the House alone should elect the President, in the face of the indisputable fact that either Tilden or Hayes has a majority of all the electors appointed —is to assume that, in any case of a disputed election like the present, when a party exigency may call for it, the Government can be brought to a standstill and to anarchy.

Suppose in this emergency the President of the Senate should say: "In view of the disagreement of the two Houses of Congress, now convened to witness the opening and counting of the electoral votes, the President of the Senate has ascertained, from the lists of electoral votes, duly certified, now opened and read and counted by him, and declares that Samuel J. Tilden has a majority of all the electors appointed, and is therefore, agreeably to the Constitution, elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th day of March next? Or suppose, vice versa, he should name Rutherford B. Hayes instead of Samuel J. Tilden.

In either case is there any constitutional power or right of appeal by the Congress, or either house of it, from that final declaration, or any redress, because of it, except by the impeachment, trial and conviction of the President of the Senate, or by an appeal to the people in another election? Both remedies are open to the aggrieved Congress and people, and they are the only constitutional remedies. All others claimed lie in the direction of usurpation, revolution and anarchy, and no partisan sophistry can evade that conclusion. The man whose election is thus declared "shall be President." That is the mandate of the Constitution; and resistance to his inauguration or authority during his term of office is rebellion.

THE Boston *Journal* says that while it cannot be claimed that the license law has prevented intemperance, the statistics indicate that in Boston the result has been quite as favorable as the effect of the prohibitory law. In 1873 under the prohibitory law the arrests in Boston numbered 11,519, and in 1874 the number reached 11,892. In 1875 under the license law the arrests fell off to 10,325, and when the seizure clause was enacted, which closed up many low drinking places, there was a decline to a total for the whole year of 8,651. The activity of the police force under Mayor CONN in enforcing the law is shown by the total number of complaints made to court, which reached 4,028. There are now in Boston 1,971 places where liquor is sold, which is a decrease of 440 from 1875. Of these 1,103 are licensed and 868 are still pursuing an illegal sale, though the police are making seizures faster than the higher courts can dispose of them. The fact that 619 unlicensed places have been closed indicates that the work performed by the police has been in the right direction.

AT the close of September, 1876, the New York State debt amounted to $28,328,686 40. Her revenue for the year ending September 30, 1876, was $18,623,986 29. The debt of Pennsylvania, at the same time, was only $22,000,000, with $9,000,000 in the sinking fund for its redemption, and her revenue for the year was but $6,000,000. The larger part of the $18,000,000 which New York spends yearly is raised by direct taxation, while Pennsylvania has no direct tax and levies no revenue upon the people. Our State manages to carry on a very creditable government upon one-third of the sum which it takes to govern New York, and if any one asks the reason for this difference, we can only say that the New Yorkers seem generally much more willing to bear their burdens than to attempt to explain the necessity for them.

THE last number of the *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* contains a carefully prepared tabular statement, partially estimated, of the production of pig iron in the United States last year, and of the stocks of pig iron carried forward into the present year. The aggregate returns are as follows:

Product on of pig iron in the United States in 1875 and 1876, and stock in producers' hands at the close of each year.

States and Districts.	Production. Net tons. 1875. Exact figures.	1876. Estimated.	Stock on hand Dec. 31.—Net tons. 1875. Exact figures.	1876. Estimated.
New England	36,583	18,000	21,634	25,000
New York	266,441	181,000	88,993	67,000
New Jersey	64,060	31,000	26,095	5,000
Pennsylvania	900,884	989,000	246,908	275,000
Maryland	38,741	20,000	13,767	4,000
Virginia	29,983	6,000	9,749	4,000
North Carolina	800			
Georgia	16,908	15,000	3,400	5,000
Alabama and Texas	25,108	29,000	20,921	20,000
West Virginia	25,277	45,000	2,450	5,000
Kentucky	48,320	35,000	27,500	15,000
Tennessee	41,781	27,000	19,500	10,000
Ohio	415,893	383,000	128,033	124,000
Michigan	114,805	84,000	52,167	31,000
Indiana	22,581	13,000	6,781	2,000
Illinois	49,762	55,000	5,818	10,000
Wisconsin	62,139	51,000	10,393	5,000
Missouri	59,717	62,000	61,769	55,000
Pacific States and Territories	1,150	1,000	454	
Total	2,268,581	2,050,000	749,934	660,000

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO BY DISTRICTS.

Pennsylvania.				
Lehigh Valley	280,360	260,000	90,878	43,000
Schuylkill Valley	122,184	120,000	79,156	114,000
Upper Susquehanna	71,731	77,000	13,980	29,000
Lower Susquehanna	77,717	101,000	15,163	19,000
Shenango Valley	137,025	150,000	14,977	17,000
Allegheny county	131,856	135,000	4,959	2,000
Miscellaneous bitum.	102,520	120,000	21,822	22,000
Charcoal	34 491	17,000	22,392	16,000
Total for Penna.	960,884	989,000	246,908	275,000
Ohio.				
Hanging Rock bituminous	36,899	35,000	17,523	15,000
Hanging Rock charcoal	57,413	40,000	33,852	28,000
Mahoning Valley bituminous	115,993	134,000	14,611	21,000
Miscellaneous bituminous and charcoal	205,588	174,000	42,047	59,000
Total for Ohio	415,893	383,000	128,033	124,000

These figures show a decrease of 216,581 tons in 1876 as compared with the preceding year, a shrinkage of about ten per cent. Compared with 1873, however, our year of greatest production, the falling off is 800,000 tons, or twenty-eight per cent., which the *Bulletin* partially accounts for by the increased tendency of late years to substitute old rails for pig iron. The statement of stocks on hand at the close of 1875 and 1876 represent stocks unsold in the hands of furnacemen or their agents, and do not in the hands of consumers, speculators, or importers. Stocks in the hands of consumers are said to be perhaps lower than ever before known. Some of the rolling mills are carrying a larger supply of muck bar than usual, but not many. The mills generally have less pig iron on hand than usual, and this is true also of the foundries. A decided improvement in the demand for iron would find the mills very generally unprepared to meet it, except so far as that unknown quantity, old rails, might help them; while the foundries would certainly have to buy largely of pig iron. But little pig iron is anywhere held by the creditors of furnacemen, so that producers have comparatively little to apprehend from that quarter. The *Bulletin* adds:

> We do not give in this statement any figures concerning the number of furnaces in and out of blast at the close of 1876. Correct information upon this point is now being obtained, and will be published in due time. We have, however, reason to believe that not more than *one-third* of the furnaces of the country were then in blast. These, however, were generally now furnaces of large capacity. At the close of 1875 the proportion of furnaces out of blast was not so great, the exact figures being as follows: Whole number of furnaces, 713; out of blast, 420; in blast, 293. If we consider the improvements in blast furnace management that have been made during the past year, and the further fact that the furnaces in blast at the close of the year were mainly our best furnaces, we think it entirely safe to assume that the country was making as much pig iron per day at the close of 1876 as at the close of 1875.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The shipment of California salmon ova to Australia has resulted in a complete success.

"Queen Victoria brought up her children on oatmeal and milk." Most of 'em are pretty mushy.

Ye gods! A Democratic United States Senator the other day called Tiberius Gracchus, "Tiberius Bacchus."

The total gold and silver produced in the world since 1849, including that year and the year 1876, is 4,582,304,927.

Another effort appears to be on foot to mix the United States up in the affairs of the Samoan Islands. Better steer clear.

The Detroit *Free Press* needs some funny jokes to sustain its reputation. Facetiousness long drawn out is very monotonous.

It is now affirmed by an eminent French chemist that green colors are poisonous *per se*, without reference to the kind of pigment.

The temperance advocates of Indiana have united upon a bill embodying stringent measures against dealers in intoxicating liquors.

California never built so many miles of railway in one year, as she did last year, and never developed so fast in all the great industries.

We have nothing more to say about this weather, not desiring to be any longer on speaking terms with anything of so abominable a character.

So many Connecticut farmers have been swindled into giving notes to traveling agents on false pretenses that a State convention of victims is to be held.

A scarcity of silver change is reported in Philadelphia, Chicago and most of the Southern States. Meantime the fractional notes are steadily disappearing.

This is a good time to test the mettle of the clamorers for "wah." Let them try camping out a few days. If they don't like it they can go home to their mas.

Look out for swindling nursery agents who are roaming the country, getting orders for trees on the strength of beautiful specimens of fruit exhibited in glass jars.

The thermometer still lingers around zero as if that point were the *ne plus ultra* of human life, and our January thaw was nipped off at both ends by the northwest winds.

The natives in the vicinity of the Maybennett duelling ground have organized a Bureau of Information, everything being on a cash basis. They propose to fence in the field of "honor."

Snow has fallen to an unprecedented depth in North Carolina and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and there has not been so much ice as now in the South Carolina rivers for many years.

The coral bank lately found off the coast of Spain has been named "Gorringe Bank," in honor of the discoverer, Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe, of the United States steamer Gettysburg.

Commodore Vanderbilt made provision before his death for founding an asylum for railroad men broken down or disabled in the service, and a site for the institution will be selected as soon as possible.

It is stated that the House Committee on Commerce will not report a river and harbor bill this session. All appropriations for internal improvements will thus have to be made by specific appropriation.

Plant trees. They will be growing while you are sleeping. The Minnesota farmers have taken hold of the business in earnest. Over ten millions of cuttings were set out during the past year, most of which are doing well.

The valuation of Boston is now placed at $600,000,000, so that the dull times have not extinguished all the rich men. If all the property of the city were equally divided among the inhabitants, each one would have $1,200.

The entire hay crop of the country last year was eight per cent. above that of 1875, and the average quality about five per cent. better. The acreage in winter wheat has been increased about five per cent. over that of the previous year.

Oregon is holding mass meetings on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and demanding that work be pushed on the Oregon end of the old line and that a new cut be taken to the east, down through the Black Hills country.

There are many choice old Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the library of the old Turkish Seraglio Palace, and these the Sultan has lately ordered to be overhauled, classified, catalogued and translated. There is delicious picking ahead for the old bookworms of the world.

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria is said to be rapidly growing gray and old. She is frequently ill, and the royal family is very much concerned.

Bourbon idiocy. Two sons-in-law of ex-Treasurer Spinner, who are bankers at Jacksonville, Fla., voted for Hayes. For this reason many Democratic business men of the place withdrew their deposits.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt always pronounced his name Wanderbilt, and there is a story told to the effect that having bought a trunk once upon a time for his eldest son, and ordered his initials painted on it, it was sent home marked "V. H. W."

The editorial humorist of the New York *Times*, Mr. William L. Alden, is a very genial, unassuming and unambitious man of thirty-five, who has been connected with the *World* and the *Graphic*, a man of literary and journalistic tastes, whose politics are somewhat nebulous, but whose religion consists of dislike of Talmage, a yacht and a black-and-tan dog.

The old St. Louis *Democrat* company has come down on its financial knees to Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Kentucky, who claimed damages for the libelous statement that he was at one time engaged in trying to introduce disease-infected clothing into various cities. The *Democrat* proprietors declined to stand the trial, and confessed judgment to the amount of $30,000, which they will pay with cost of proceedings.

A new feature of the tramp problem has just been developed at Bloomington, Ill., which possesses importance beyond that local city. Baxter Franks was arrested as a vagrant and sentenced by a magistrate to break stone for nine days. Upon his release he sued the city for $5,000 damages in the County Circuit Court. The result is not yet attained, but the case will interest a large number of people.

In the report of the Sioux Commission appear, among familiar Indian names, other and more curious ones which are not so well known. The following are some of them: Only Man, Long Bear Claws, Surrounded, Returns from the War, They Worship the Bear, No Heart, Rattling Ribs, Bull's Ghost, Fire Heart, The Good Stone God, The Thief, He Don't Know, The Keg, The Half, Brings the Food, His Pipe, Walk-out-of-the-Way, Pantaloons, Calfskin Shirt. The same report shows that these warriors, while sharing the aboriginal reputation for science, have a remarkable gift of speech.

It is now stated that Samuel S. Burdett, ate Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, whose misterious from New York several months ago aroused varied suspicions, was recently seen in San Antonio, Texas. The gentleman giving the information to the St. Louis *Republican* knew him well and talked with him. Burdett remarked on separating that he preferred his friend would say nothing about meeting him. He did not divulge the cause of his disappearance, looked downcast and dejected, though apparently in good health. He appeared to be a visitor, and left the impression on the informant of the *Republican* that he had lately arrived in that city.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Standing Committees.

SENATE.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Lawrence, Jones, Mylin, Grady, Reyburn, Allen, Ermentrout, Corbett, Hofben.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Jones, Yutzy, Wright, Keefer, Everhart, Allen, Peale.

Finance—Messrs. McNeill, Lawrence, Jones, Yutzy, Smith, Herr, Rochester, Dill, Nagle, Yerkes, Clarke.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Herr, Jones, Davies, Stone, Greer, Gazzam, Yerkes, Allen, Dill, Ermentrout, Emnett.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Butterfield, Mylin, Reyburn, Grady, Peale, Corbett, Hoiben.

Banks—Messrs. Fisher, Newell, Gazzam, Everhart, Greer, Corbett, Crawford.

Education—Messrs. Roebuck, St. Clair, Butterfield, Nagle, Grady, Kaine, Stone, Dill.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon, Fisher, Reyburn, Seamans, Chestnut, Hayes, Detwiler.

Penitentiaries and Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Seymour, Newell, Keefer, Gazzam, Bussey, Holben, Hayes.

Corporations—Messrs. Yutzy, Keefer, Gilfillan, Seamans, Burnett, Nagle, Detwiler.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Greer, Lawrence, Washams, McNeill, Seymour, Torbert, Holben.

Public Printing—Messrs. Keefer, Dunkel, Cooper, McNeil, Chesnut, Hawley, Englemann.

Railroads—Messrs. Cooper, Lemon, Lamon, Yutzy, Dunkel, Dill, Crawford.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. St. Clair, Seymour, Fisher, Wright, Peale, Hawley, Burnett.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Washams, Newell, Melly, Grady, Yerkes, Peale, Crawford.

Agriculture—Messrs. Gilfillan, Lemon, Lawrence, Melly, Ermentrout, Knight, Detweiler.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Dunkel, Butterfield, Melley, Mylin, Bussey, Corbett, Detweiler.

Library—Messrs. Reyburn, Everhart, Herr, Koebuck, Ermentrout, Engelman, Corbett.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Gazzam, Everhart, St. Clair, Washams, Butterfield, Clarke, Chestnut.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Melly, Grady, Herr, Washams, Bussey, Torbert, Hayes.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Stone, Lamon, Davies, Seamans, Allen, Fertig, Hawley.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Mylin, Cooper, Greer Gilfillan, Stone, Bussey, Fertig.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Lamon, Gazzam, Newell, Smith, Ermentrout, Nagle, Fertig.

Centennial Affairs—Messrs. Smith, Davies, Lemon, Lamon, Cooper, Dill, Burnett.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Hall, Morgan (Lawrence), Osborn, Edge, Frazer, Walker, Eberhart, Griffin, Rapsher, Filson (Chester), Tyler, Nisley, Walter, Miller (Lebanon), Lafaber (Susquehanna), Sherwood (Northumberland), Scheil, Stevens, Thomas, Smith (Berks), Lowkaker, Kramer, Knipe and Fish.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hall, Chapin, Miller, Newell, Patterson, Bell, Hall, Potter, Larabee (Potter), Scott, Butler, Potts, Jones, D. M. (Blair), Weaver (Allegheny), Cake, Gross, Crawford, Scheil, Sherwood (Northumberland), Gentner, Donnelly, Stevens, Marshall and Law (Montgomery).

Appropriations—Messrs. Long, Leigh, Morgan, (Lawrence), Kingsley, Cunningham, Jones, Caughey, Ettis, Ackerly, Heiner, Salter, Shonk, Elliot, Roberts, Hitchcock, Spang, Richardson, Westbrook, Earley, Englemert, Law [Montgomery], Nelson, Jackson [Sullivan], Hoon [Wyoming].

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. Jackson, (Mercer), Hall, Bullard, Gehr, Larrabee (Susquehanna), Lamberton, Fraser, Harvey, Rapsher, Tyler, Eberhart, Lindsay, Osbourn, Rapsher, Potts, Hainsley, Spang, Faunce, James, Schnatterly, Scheil, Sherwood (Northumberland) Snyder and Steinmetz.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Gehr, Stober, Lindsay, Hayes, Donaldson, Jackson (Mercer), Rapsher, Chapin, Hill (Allegheny), Hitchcock, Bullard, Hutton (Chester), Lamberton (Forest), Newell, Neall, Faunce, Scheil, Spang, Sherwood (Northumberland), James, Stevens, Marshall, Law (Bucks), Schnatterly and Steinmetz.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Ringgold, Leigh, John, D. M. (Luzerne), Fraser, Fryer, Shafer (Allegheny), Welker, Souder, Donaldson, Petroff, Devereux, Flinn, McCleary, Boone, Black, Jacoby, Faunce, Holland, Hemy, Crawford, Mackin, Gentner, Zern, Gaffy and Sherwood (York).

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Billingsley, Stone, Shock, Spears, McElroy, McIlvain, Bell, Gillett, Nipple, Elliott, Miller (Allegheny), Miller, (Lebanon), Wilcox, Bigger, Zern, Pallett, Engelbert, Hugus, Westbrook, Kline, Howe, Barrett, Carroll, Keating.

Geological Survey—Messrs. Edge, Dickey, Hunn, Foster (Delaware), Burgess, Hall, Miner, Morgan, (Lawrence), Kirkpatrick, Stuart, Keating, Hines, Ettin, McElroy, Weaver, (Allegheny), Harvey, Hemy, Kunkle, Hugus, Holland, Hill, Fayette, Gaffey, Hill, (Lycoming), Downey and McClure.

Labor and Industry—Messrs. Morgan, (Schuylkill), Boone, Gates, Duncan, Wilt, Spears, Buchman, Hill, (Allegheny), Cunningham, Snavely, Creps, Matlack, Smith, (Luzerne), Hince, Tate, Donnelly, Sherwood, (York), Judge, Hallowell, Nakel, Chapman, Gillespie (Jefferson) and Kramer.

Education—Messrs. Stuart, Mitchell, Hitchcock, Elliott, Fulton (Indiana), McLain, Port, Edge, Megonegal, Larrabee (Potter), Shock, Miller (Lebanon), Bailey, Hall, Thomas, D. M. (Blair), Leaw (Bucks), Law (Montgomery), Shebley, Faunce, Jackson (Sullivan), Early, Kline, Schnatterly and Howe.

Centennial—Messrs. Douglass, Newell, Quirk, Petroff, Patterson, O'Neill, Gillespie, Newell, Salter, Stone, Weaver (Allegheny), Will, Irwin, Port, Peoples, Wise, Martin, Lockwood, Kramer, Miller (Erie), Kinkle, Hall, Mackin and Brown.

Insurance—Messrs. Stober, Quirk, Young, Walters, Stackpole, Potts, Spears, Buckman, Butler, Smith (Luzerne), Miller (Snyder), Miller (Montgomery), Mifflin, McLain, McHenry, Alexander, Bowman, M'Kibben, Gillespie (Jefferson), McClure, Hill (Lycoming), Nakel and Thomas.

Manufacturing—Messrs. Newell, Rezner, Foster (M'Kean), Fulton (Chester), Hill (Philadelphia), Jacoby, Kierstead, Rincaid, Mapes, Myers, Miller, (Allegheny), Port, Snavely, Stone, Shantz, Weaver (Centre), Somerville, Haslett, Snyder, Richardson, Monaghan, Hunter, Felthoff and German.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ettis, Bakeoven, Fulton (Chester), Stuart, M'Cleary, Salter, Elliott, Foster (M'Kean), Creps, Buckman, Chapin, Fulton, Stone, Shock, Rochersperger, Richardson, Downey, Hallowell, Lockwood, Judge, Lodge, Longaker, Mackin and Martin.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Findlay, Hill (Philadelphia), Schafer (Allegheny), Miller (Allegheny), Morgan (Lawrence); Duncan, Dickey, Neal, Hainsley, Peoples, Fow, Fulton (Indiana), Irvine, Matiack, Crawford, Monaghan, Judge, Gentner, Schoemaker, Henry, Mease, Haslett and M'Cormick.

Military—Messrs. Graham (Allegheny), Bakeoven, Quirk, Walker, Billingsley, Ringgold, Jones, D. M. (Luzerne), Jones, D. M. (Blair), Bigger, Shantz, Bachman, Irvine, Will, Wilcox, Young, Gemmill, Garman, Fish, Bowers, Felthoff, Hallowell, Lodge, Gillespie (Jefferson) and Scarborough.

Elections—Messrs. Miner, Potter, Shonk, McCleary, Rochersperger, Graham (Allegheny), Gehr, Hahn, Bullard, Hayes, Rapsher, Matlack, McElroy, Mcgowan, Stackpole, Jacoby, Schell, Hunter, Hill (Lycoming), McCarron, Shoemaker, Longaker, James, McCormick and Sheibley.

Banks—Messrs. Chapin, Findlay, Donaldson, Jones, S. S. (Luzerne), Hill (Allegheny), Cunningham, Butler, Burgess, Jackson (Mercer), Kincaid, Kerstead, Kaufman, Mapes, Matlack, Reyburn, Gross, Alexander, Knipe, Leaw (Bucks), Miller (Berks), Pallatt, Gemmill, Wise and Andre.

Corporations—Messrs. Leigh, Hayes, Rezner, Roberts, Stober, Foster, (Bradford), Long, Gillespie, (Philadelphia), Buckman, Patterson, Mitchell, Heiner, Hines, Jones S. S. (Luzerne), Buchmam, Deves, Young, Henry, Holland, Alexander, Monaghan, Gaffey, Zern, Conrad and Kimble.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Buckey, Leigh, Morgan (Schuylkill), Roberts, Hitchcock, Lindsay, Devereux, Fryer, Tyler, Keyes, Black, Jacoby, Faunce, Holland, Hemy, Crawford, Mackin, Gentner, Zern, Gaffy and Sherwood (York).

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Billingsley, Stone, Shock, Spears, M'Elroy, M'Ilvain, Bell, Gillett, Nipple, Elliott, Miller, (Allegheny), Miller, (Lebanon), Wilcox, Bigger, Zern, Pallett, Engelbert, Hugus, Westbrook, Kline, Howe, Barrett, Carroll, Keating.

Geological Survey—Messrs. Edge, Dickey, Hunn, Foster (M'Kean), Burgess, Hall, Miner, Morgan, (Lawrence), Kirkpatrick, Stuart, Keating, Hines, Ettin, M'Elroy, Weaver, (Allegheny), Harvey, Hemy, Kunkle, Hugus, Holland, Hill, Fayette, Gaffey, Hill, (Lycoming), Downey and M'Clure.

Labor and Industry—Messrs. Morgan, (Schuylkill), Boone, Gates, Duncan, Wilt, Spears, Buchman, Hill, (Allegheny), Cunningham, Snavely, Creps, Matlack, Smith, (Luzerne), Hince, Tate, Donnelly, Sherwood, (York), Judge, Hallowell, Nakel, Chapman, Gillespie (Jefferson) and Kramer.

Education—Messrs. Stuart, Mitchell, Hitchcock, Elliott, Fulton (Indiana), McLain, Port, Edge, Megonegal, Larrabee (Potter), Shock, Miller (Lebanon), Bailey, Hall, Thomas, D. M. (Blair), Leaw (Bucks), Law (Montgomery), Shebley, Faunce, Jackson (Sullivan), Early, Kline, Schnatterly and Howe.

Centennial—Messrs. Douglass, Newell, Quirk, Petroff, Patterson, O'Neill, Gillespie, Newell, Salter, Stone, Weaver (Allegheny), Will, Irwin, Port, Peoples, Wise, Martin, Lockwood, Kramer, Miller (Erie), Kinkle, Hall, Mackin and Brown.

Insurance—Messrs. Stober, Quirk, Young, Walters, Stackpole, Potts, Spears, Buckman, Butler, Smith (Luzerne), Miller (Snyder), Miller (Montgomery), Mifflin, McLain, McHenry, Alexander, Bowman, M'Kibben, Gillespie (Jefferson), McClure, Hill (Lycoming), Nakel and Thomas.

Manufacturing—Messrs. Newell, Rezner, Foster (M'Kean), Fulton (Chester), Hill (Philadelphia), Jacoby, Kierstead, Rincaid, Mapes, Myers, Miller, (Allegheny), Port, Snavely, Stone, Shantz, Weaver (Centre), Somerville, Haslett, Snyder, Richardson, Monaghan, Hunter, Felthoff and German.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ettis, Bakeoven, Fulton (Chester), Stuart, M'Cleary, Salter, Elliott, Foster (M'Kean), Creps, Buckman, Chapin, Fulton, Stone, Shock, Rochersperger, Richardson, Downey, Hallowell, Lockwood, Judge, Lodge, Longaker, Mackin and Martin.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Findlay, Hill (Philadelphia), Schafer (Allegheny), Miller (Allegheny), Morgan (Lawrence); Duncan, Dickey, Neal, Hainsley, Peoples, Fow, Fulton (Indiana), Irvine, Matiack, Crawford, Monaghan, Judge, Gentner, Schoemaker, Henry, Mease, Haslett and M'Cormick.

Military—Messrs. Graham (Allegheny), Bakeoven, Quirk, Walker, Billingsley, Ringgold, Jones, D. M. (Luzerne), Jones, D. M. (Blair), Bigger, Shantz, Bachman, Irvine, Will, Wilcox, Young, Gemmill, Garman, Fish, Bowers, Felthoff, Hallowell, Lodge, Gillespie (Jefferson) and Scarborough.

Elections—Messrs. Miner, Potter, Shonk, McCleary, Rochersperger, Graham (Allegheny), Gehr, Hahn, Bullard, Hayes, Rapsher, Matlack, McElroy, Mcgowan, Stackpole, Jacoby, Schell, Hunter, Hill (Lycoming), McCarron, Shoemaker, Longaker, James, McCormick and Sheibley.

Banks—Messrs. Chapin, Findlay, Donaldson, Jones, S. S. (Luzerne), Hill (Allegheny), Cunningham, Butler, Burgess, Jackson (Mercer), Kincaid, Kerstead, Kaufman, Mapes, Matlack, Reyburn, Gross, Alexander, Knipe, Leaw (B

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 13, 1877.

Business at the banks continues dull and lifeless in most respects. Commercial affairs do not show much life as yet, and there is little doing outside of the usual routine. The money market is abundantly supplied, and prime commercial paper is in demand by the banks considerably beyond the volume of offerings. There is a good deal of temptation in the present state of affairs for the banks to take second-class paper at high rates of interest, but as a general thing the policy of accepting nothing but the best notes even at low rates rather than run any risks is very rigidly adhered to. Rates of discount are easy and range from 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks, with some quotations as high as 9 per cent.; 5@6 per cent. on prime collaterals; 7@10 per cent. on the street. Eastern exchange is about steady and drafts on New York rule at par in transactions between the banks. There has been some increase in the volume of bank clearings, but not more than was to be expected from the fact that the week includes but five business days this year against six last year. The total clearings for the week ending January 1, 1877, were $880,989,936, against $688,403,405, the falling off is in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent. for most of the cities, except Philadelphia, which is decreased twenty-six per cent., and Chicago, which is increased fourteen per cent. The *Public* says: "As the decline is about proportioned to the number of business days embraced in New York, St. Louis, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, is somewhat less in Boston, and materially greater in Philadelphia, while in New Orleans there is a small gain, and in Chicago a very handsome gain, it is fair to infer that on the whole the business of the year began a little better than that of last year."

The London *Times* of the 27th, printing a letter of a correspondent who had been visiting America, makes the following among other comments thereon:

"Our correspondent's opinion at this point is that in the class of goods of which he is speaking (as, indeed, carpenters' tools of all kinds are especially), and, again, in various sorts of brass and copper work, the factories of Pennsylvania will compare favorably with those of Sheffield and Birmingham. It is by the use of good machinery, and the ingenuity of the means adopted to lighten and cheapen labor, that this result has been reached. Sheffield trade unionists, who have done much to injure the business on which they depend, are very naturally alarmed at the rivalry with which those of Philadelphia have threatened. Mr. Connolly is no alarmist, yet even he is afraid that there is some amount of reason in the fears of others; nor does he quite perceive again until the causes by and by to consider the industrial advantages which belong essentially to Great Britain. From that point on ward the key-note of the letter changes. After a long time of nothing but the depression of American trade. The protected industries which have been frightening people at Sheffield are, it seems, not able to hold their own in their own country."

—Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in their regular annual report of the gold and silver product of the mines west of the Missouri river, state that in 1876 the amount of gold produced aggregated $44,828,501. This exceeds the amount produced in any year since 1870. The highest yearly product was $65,000,000 in 1853. From that there was a decrease to $36,000,000 in 1862, and an advance to $65,500,000 in 1866. The silver product for the year 1876 is given by the same authority at $41,506,672, which is the largest amount for any year on record. In 1860 the total product was only $1,000,000, and in 1870 it was only $16,000,000. The total gold product since 1849 is $1,858,490,745. The total silver product since 1851 is $273,314,182.

—The reduction in bank capital in New York city is summarized by the *Journal of Commerce*, as follows:

The annual meetings of stockholders of a large number of the banks were held today (Tuesday), and in two cases at least—the Metropolitan and the Fourth National—a reduction of capital was authorized. The amount reduced in 1876 was $2,800,000, and the reductions now assented to amount to $4,700,000 more, making a total of $7,550,000 bank capital. Add to this a diminution of surplus in 1876 amounting to $5,096,000, and a depreciation in value of bank stocks, as the result of reduced earnings, &c., estimated at $7,000,000, and we have a grand total of $19,646,000 wiped out. This process of depreciation in value of shares and reduction of capital may and probably will continue. The stockholders of the Bank of Commerce may determine that it is best to reduce the capital of that institution at once, in which case $5,0 0,000 will be added to the above total.

(By Associated Press.)

Gold closed at 106.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Money 4@6 per cent., closing at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $339,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $574,000. Clearings $56,000,000. Sterling firm at 483¼@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106¾ and closed at 106¾, the extremes of the day. Carrying rates 4 @7 per cent. Gold premium 1 16 of 1 per cent until Monday. The sentiment in regard to gold has changed somewhat since this day week. The bar in greenbacks is 131, in gold 124; silver coin 124; silver is quoted in London 57 5-16 pence per ounce.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. Dealings in Government bonds have been on an unusually large scale and some premium finally established. Railroad bonds on the Pacific coast have taken bonds by the million for investment. Railroad bonds were quiet but firm in the late afternoon dealings. State bonds quiet but steady. The stock market was strong and higher, and prices made a general advance of from ¼ to 1½ per cent. early in the day, the leading features being Western Union, Michigan Central and Lake Shore; but there was a reaction of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. in the general list toward the close under sales to realize profits. Michigan Central fell off from 49 to 48¾. Lake Shore from 55½ to 54¼, Western Union from 75¼ to 74¾, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 77 to 76¾, New Jersey Central from 36¼ to 45¼, and Illinois Central from 62½ to 62¼. New York Central was strong and advanced to 102¾ in final sales. The market closed dull but strong for Michigan Central and Western Union, the rest of the list steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were 122,300 shares, of which 5,500 were New York Central, 27,000 Lake Shore, 2,200 St. Paul, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 39,000 Western Union, 10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,000 New Jersey Central, 29,000 Michigan Central and 1,000 Illinois Central. The Fourth National Bank has notified the Stock Exchange that its capital has been reduced by the directors from $5,000,000 to $3,750,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	74¾	N. J. Central	35¾
Quicksilver	14¾	Rock Island	101
Do. preferred	21¾	St. Paul	39¼
Pacific Mail	22¾	Do. preferred	51½
Maripposa	5¾	Toledo & Wabash	4
Do. preferred	6¾	Ft. Wayne	100½
Adams Express	49¾	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	89¾	Do. preferred	15¾
American Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	99
United States Ex	56	Do. preferred	110
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	27½
Erie	9¾	Del. & Lack	77¾
Do. preferred	17¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	7¾
Harlem	127	Missouri Pacific	97½
Michigan Central	48¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Lake Shore	54¼	Indiana Central	13¾
Panama	122	Hannibal & St. Jos.	13¾
Illinois Central	62¼	Union Pac. stock	65
Cleve. and Pitts	90	Central Pac. bds.	106½
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. bds.	103½
Do. preferred	68¾	Sanford's Express	103½
C., C., C. & I. rcd	88	Do. S. F. bonds	94½
SECURITIES.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	109½	New 4½'s	108
5-20's, 1865, new	110	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	115	Currency 6's	122¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	104¾
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, January 13, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to day is £30,000. Consols 94 15 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 106¾; do 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities. New York Central 99; Erie 9½; preferred 17.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 106 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Gold 106¾@106¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 514.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 13, 1877.

We feel justified in saying that the market for the week closing to-day has been brisker than during the preceding week. In the lines of flour, coffee and sugar there has been an increased demand and prices have slightly advanced, and this, too, in the face of closed rivers, snow-blocked railways and unbroken country roads. Do away with these drawbacks to trade, and business will leap into new life, and good times have come once again.

Heavy freights, such as metal, ore, iron, etc., are in light supply, owing to detention on the roads caused by snow and ice. Fortunately, this class of freight cannot be damaged by the cold weather, and can bide its time.

The river men, who a few days ago had hopes of an early resumption of navigation have given it up, and are waiting and watching. In the meantime every precaution suggested by prudence or experience has been taken to save the coal fleet, steamers and other property in danger when the "break up" does come.

In the minor articles of trade we have no changes to note in prices. The weather having been unfavorable for handling apples and potatoes, prices for prime imported have been and are still in demand at quotations.

The streets and sidewalks for some days past have been in such a wretched condition, that scarce anything short of dire necessity could tempt, even a tramp, to venture upon them. Possibly this state of things has its effect in reducing the volume of trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,833	Butter, pkgs	72
Wheat, bush	225	Bacon, pcs	1,772
Corn, bus	1,351	Bacon, tc	65
Wheat, bush	1,800	Potatoes, bush	420
Rye, bush	415	Hay, bales	325
Oats, bus	1,500		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceeding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13
Flour, bbls	8,072	8,252	9,349	8,336
Apples, bbls	106	100	101	141
Cheese, lbs	208	514	60	55
Corn, bus	6,423	5,091	8,805	5,902
Wheat, bush	1,139	2,944	4,780	3,359
Barley, bus	4,810	8,331	6,108	2,235
Rye, bus	1,100	1,407	905	415
Oats, bus	27,215	24,350	19,530	11,821
Butter, pkgs	476	518	466	267
Bacon, lbs	23,365	48,330	22,555	17,747
Bacon, tcs	254	414	98	147
Potatoes, bus	375	3,479	525	880
Hay, bales	959	1,651	1,709	1,430

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market presents no new features. The receipts, owing to the condition of the railways westward are light, but as the demand is correspondingly so the shortage causes no inconvenience. We do not change yesterday's quotations, which were as follows: Prime red wheat $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 43@1 45; prime white $1 45@1 50. Corn is firm at new and high prices are steady, as follows: Old shelled 58@57c ₱ bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new ear 56@56c; prime new shelled 51@53c. Oats are in good supply but no lower; sales at 39@40c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is quoted at 75@80c. Barley quiet at 85c for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 00; grades below 90@97c; last dull; jobbing sales at the customary advance.

FLOUR—The advance noted yesterday was continued to-day. Trade is pronounced fairly active, and some dealers look for higher rates in the near future. We quote as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 75; prime red wheat flour $7 50. Wisconsin, Iowa, No. 2 Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $9 00@9 25; Graham flour $6 50@7 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 50@8 00 ₱ barrel; keg $4 00@4 50; rye flour $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Receipts of loose by wagon and sled are heavy and baled light. Prices remain unchanged, with sales at the following figures: Wagon $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00 from first hands baled; Prairie—Upland ₱ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Is steady at the following rates: Bran $14 00@14 50 ₱ ton; middlings $15 00@17 00; second-cut shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Prime cooking and eating varieties continue scarce and are in good demand.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet with sales at 6@6c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@30 ₱ ₱.

BRANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime white navy.

BROOM CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not desirable; crooked in demand at about 33 per cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime butter is in fair receipt and good demand at lower rates. We quote as follows: Choice creamery, roll 28@30c; prime to choice solid packed 15@17c; do roll 20@23c; choice dairy rolls 24@28c.

CHEESE—Market is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.; $7 50@8 00 ₱ box.

CIDER—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14@16c in round lots; jobbing at 18@19c. New York Goshen 20c in round lots; 15@16c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 12c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel; $1 ₱ crate. Prices ranged $6 50@7 00 per barrel uncinded, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Dull and prices unchanged. We quote dried apples nominal at 5@7c ₱ ₱ for prime; dried peaches 13c; evaporated peaches 26c.

DRIED PEAS—There is a good demand for new and we quote at $1 70@1 75 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Cloverseed $5 25@5 50 ₱ bushel or 62 lbs; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Very scarce, with a good demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Strictly fresh 30@32c ₱ dozen and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@25c, and not fancied.

FARM SAUSAGES—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens sell for 12@13c ₱ ₱. The market is reported dull. We quote: live turkeys at 7½@8½ 00 each; dressed 12@14c ₱ ₱. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ ₱. live chickens in coop 8@9½c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@14c ₱ ₱. Geese 50@60c each.

POTATOES—Prices are firm. We quote: Prime peerless, car lots, on track, $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; early rose, car lots, on track, $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; do, from store, 1 25@1 30; Jersey sweets, ₱ barrel $4 00@5 00; Baltimore sweets, choice, $5 50@6 00; common to prime, $4 00@5 00.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, ₱ ₱, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ₱ ₱, 38@39c; combing, ₱ ₱, 44c; unwashed, ₱ ₱, 38c; city pullings, ₱ ₱, 25@30c; unwashed, ₱ ₱, 18@20c.

Provisions.

BACON—The receipts of bulkmeats foot up 1,759 pieces and 75 tierces. We quote as follows: shoulders 8c ₱ ₱; short rib sides 10c; clear sides 10@10½c.

CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 13c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 11c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Following are the ruling quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12½c; ¼ bbls 13c; pails 13½c. Refined lard—Tierces 10c; ½ bbls 10½c; ¼ bbls 10¾c; 5 lb tin pails 11½c; 3 lb pails 12c; 1 lb pails 12½c; 5 lb do 15c; 3 lb caddies, 15½c; 5 lb do 15c. Leaf lard 12c in tierces.

LARD OIL—Market quiet at the following quotations: Extra winter strained 90@95c ₱ gal; No. 1, 70@75c; No. 2, 60@65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 8@8½c ₱ ₱; country do 7½@8c ₱ ₱; rough 5½@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

We have no change to note. The market is reported firm and more active than it has been for a time past. We give the following as the ruling figures:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	25½c	Standard A	11¾c
Choice Rio	24½c	Standard B	11¾c
Prime Rio	23½c	Extra C	11¼c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel 9½@	10½c
Ordinary Rio	20½c	Golden C—yellow	9½c
Mocha	30½c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@10½c
Stock is ample	29 c	Cut loaf	12½c
At grades do. 25	26½c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	23½c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in packages	30 c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O.	40@42c
Young Hyson	25@41 00	Primest do	50@55c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	35@ 80	Ex. white syrups	54@56c
Japan	25@ 85	Sugar drips	35c
Oolong	25@ 85	Lower grades	25@35c
Fancy do	90	*Starch.*	₱ ₱.
Souchong	28@ 75	Pearl	3½@4 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	5½c
Cloves	40 c	Corn	7½@10½c
Allspice	17 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Pimento	20@21 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	1 15	*Rice.*	₱ ₱.
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carolina	8¾@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6½ c
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	6½c
Rabbit Soap, ₱ box	6 25	Bi-carb in bbls	5½c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb in ₱ papers	8½c
Extra olive do	6 25	*Candles.*	
D. N. Y. City, ₱ box	3 50	Star, full wt's	16 c
German mottled do	3 50	Stearine	16@18 c
Common mottled do	2 50	Sperm	45@50c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$5 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 2 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	3 00
No. 2 mackerel	12 50	L'ge Georges cod-fish	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ ₱	15c
White fish, jumbo	8 00	Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 25; Muscatel $2 00; mat raisins $1 75; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida, $7 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 30; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

January 13.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts crude Pipe Line. bbls.	Exp'ts Penn'a R. R. bbls.	Exp'ts At. Val. R. R. bbls.
Monday, January 1	2,687		1,249
Tuesday, January 9	3,431		1,652
Wednesday, January 10	2,562		1,031
Thursday, January 11	1,967		1,011
Friday, January 12	618		2,151
Saturday, January 13			
Total for week	11,265		7,707
Same time Jan. 1, 1877	21,804		19,760
To January 13, 1877	33,069		27,467
Same time 1876	3,646		5,779
Same time 1875	28,192		16,391
Same time 1874	114,304		9,969
Same time 1873	92,010		18,839
Same time 1872	68,882		53,941
Same time 1871	49,034		20,357
Same time 1870	50,789		17,950
Same time 1869	70,711		18,998

BUSINESS—The week just closed has been one of dullness and inactivity, with a further decline in refined. Even the decline failed to bring out purchasers to any extent, buyers being still inclined to hold off. The receipts of crude was liberal for the season, exceeding the same time last year 29,935 barrels. The shipments of refined East exceed the same time last year 15,688 barrels. This looks well for the first of the year. So far as the exports and imports are concerned in regard to the raw material, prices have varied daily and sometimes hourly. Notwithstanding the present outlook, the leading oil dealers are unanimous in their opinions that the bottom has been reached, and that a reaction favorable to their interest will soon take place.

The following are the sales and resales of petroleum in the oil regions for the past week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	50,000	Thursday	65,000
Tuesday	70,000	Friday	90,000
Wednesday	30,000	Saturday	54,000
Total for the week			359,000
Last week			245,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	20,094	11,265

The following are the exports of refined from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to

	Barrels
January 13, 1877	33,069
Same time 1876	3,646
Same time 1875	28,09
Same time 1874	114,94
Same time 1873	92,01
Same time 1872	68,882
Same time 1871	49,03
Same time 1870	50,789
Same time 1869	59,712
Same time 1868	107,826
Same time 1867	3,643
Same time 1866	48,121

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
A. V. R. R., barrels	19,760	6,707

The following are the exports of refined East for the past five years, from January 1 to January 13:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
P. R. R.	2,908	3,133			
A. V. R. R.	18,830	9,969	10,391	5,779	27,467
Total	21,738	13,102	10,391	5,779	27,467

SATURDAY.

The week just closed could not be called an active one. Prices are a shade lower with scarcely any disposition on the part of dealers to operate. Refined in this market has declined by the car load to 24½c, being 2½c per gallon below the rates last week. The decline was confined to the wants of the home trade, speculation not being a factor. The Eastern markets have been very dull and prices unchanged. In New York spot is held at 27c; cases 32c; in shipping channels, refined is nominal. At Baltimore and Philadelphia standard white is freely offered at 27c spot with no buyers; cases 31@32c.

OIL BARRELS—Dull; city make offered at $1 40; no buyers.

PARKERS, January 13, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has ruled strong throughout the day, with an advance in puts of 1¼c. Until and Conduit opened at $3 56¾, and advanced gradually during the morning to $3 58. In the afternoon, buyers coming in freely, it strengthened up to $3 62¾, the present quotation, shippers are in better will, per pipe line, and advanced bids at $3 77½@3 80 for outside lines. Union was erratic with Conduit, and United. Shipments from the lower district for Friday 22,960 barrels.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, January 13, closing 12.—There is no change in the situation of this market. The export trade is a passe but offerings are very urgent and prices are nominally as quoted for several days. We quote for New York delivery: Crude 13c; refined 24½c; naphtha 14½c in shipping order; refined 27c for spot; cases 32@33c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined rules at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Market quiet; standard white crude 12@12½c. Refined nominal; no sales reported and no futures offered.

PARKERS, January 13.—Market quiet with not much doing. United $3 55 bid; shippers $3 80.

OIL CITY, January 13.—Market steady but little doing at $3 54½@3 55 for United; immediate shipment $3 70.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market quiet at $3 60@3 67½.

OIL CITY, January 13.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: It opened with firm at $3 35¾, advanced gradually to $3 58¾, dropped back to $3 55, and then remained in that neighborhood the greater portion of the day. There were sales at $3 56¾, but during the last hour the feeling became quite weak, and sales were made at $3 53¾. Between five and six P. M. 5,000 barrels certificates, dated Thursday, and 5,000 dated Monday, sold at $3 54¾. Just before the close 5,000 certificates dated to-day sold at $3 53¾, but the close the market could not have been quoted below $3 53¾ here, that price being bid for strictly fresh, but at Pithole and Petroleum City the first price and a few sales at $3 53¾. Shipments continue large, as last reported, but few sales are made. In the early part of the day $3 75 was bid and $3 80 asked; but this evening $3 72½ would be a fair quotation. Shipments from the river district yesterday were 18,748 barrels and the average run from the river district thus far this month is only a little more than 17,000 barrels. Sales and resales were 61,000 barrels certificates and 5,000 barrels pipeage paid.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, January 13.—Petroleum dull; crude 15c; refined 27c; cases 30@31c; city naphtha 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Petroleum dull; crude in barrels 16¼c; refined 27c.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Petroleum steady and demand fair; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Petroleum quiet; crude 12¼@12¾c; refined nominally 27c.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Refined petroleum 10s 6d; spirits do 10s 3d.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Refined petroleum 52¼ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	1,800
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	1,800

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Matthew, Addy & Co.]

JANUARY 13.—The market has improved very little since our last report. The river still remains closed, but the indications point to an early resumption of navigation and renewed activity among the interests depending upon the river supply of metal.

Available stocks are light but sufficient for the orders of inferior consumers, nearly all of whom are awaiting the end of the existing political complications before interesting themselves largely in future supplies.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 12.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 29@1 29¼ cash; $1 30@1 30¼ February; $1 32¾ March; No. 3 $1 15, rejected 96@96½c. Corn—Demand fair; 44c cash; 44½c February; 45½c March; rejected 38c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 33½c cash; 33¾c February; 36¾c March. Rye firm at 72½c. Barley heavy; 60¾c cash; 62½c March. Pork firm at $17 35 cash; $17 50@17 55 February; $17 85 March. Lard in fair demand; 11½@11.15c February; 11.37½@11.35c March. Bulkmeats quiet at 9¼@8¾@9c. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 75@6 00; common to good $5 90@6 00; good to choice $6 05@6 15; white wheat extra $6 20@6 75; extra Genesee $6 75@7 00. St. Louis $6 00@6 90. Rye flour steady at $4 50@5 20. Cornmeal steady; Western $2 75@3 10. Wheat higher; receipts 7,500 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally $1 45@1 56; No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat, $1 46; delivered $1 48; Red Western 84@86c. Barley and malt steady. Corn—Old quiet; receipts 8,000 bushels; mixed, new, no grade, 58@59c; new, on steamer, 58@59c. Oats firm; receipts 23,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 42@43c. Hay firm at 80c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet. Turpentine quiet at 47½@48c. Rosin quiet at $2 40@2 45. Molasses steady; Cienfuegos boiling sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middling and heavy weight 29@30c; Cardenas 29@29½c; common to fair 26@28c. Wool dull; pulled 22@44c; unwashed 12@35c; Texas 13@22c. Pork steady at $17 75. Beef quiet. Middles nominal; long clear Western, 9½@9¾c; do city 9¼c. Lard unsettled; prime steam 11.30@11.40c; refined—Continent steady; others unchanged; Western 11@12c. Cheese firm at 7 @14c. Whisky quiet at $1 14.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton steady and in good demand. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat stronger; red $1 45@1 50. Corn dull at 44@45c. Oats firm at 34@36c. Rye quiet at 82@ 85c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in good demand at lower rates at $17 50. Lard in fair demand; steam 11c; kettle 12@12½c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; short rib 9¾c; short clear 9c. Bacon dull at 7¾@8 10@8½c. Greenmeats in fair demand; shoulders 6½c; short clear 8.50c; hams 9@9½c, latter 14½ lbs average. Whisky firm at $1 06. Butter dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Cloverseed active at 14¾@15c ₱ ₱. Flour in moderate family $6 75@7 40. Wheat firm; Western red $1 46@1 48; amber $1 50@1 53. Rye 78c. Corn —Demand steady; white 56½@57c; yellow new, 56@56½c. Oats firm; Western mixed 40@43c. Pork $18 00. Lard 12c. Whisky—Western at 1 13. Butter dull; Western Yorks 20@22c; Baltimore county extras 23@25c; do firsts 22@23c; Western packing stock do first, 12@12½c. Cheese in fair demand at 13½@14½c. Eggs unchanged.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour strong, buoyant and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No 2 Western winter red $1 43@1 45; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 35@1 38; Pennsylvania red $1 55@1 57. Corn—Western easier and higher; mixed, old, 58½c; new 59@59½c. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 76@77c. Cloverseed quiet but steady at 14½ @15c per ₱. Provisions firm but quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet but steady and unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 12.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour active; superfine $2 75@3 00; extra $3 25@3 40. Wheat active; No. 2 red fall $1 25 @1 50¾. Oats dull at 33½c. Corn steady at 36c. Rye firm at 74@76c. Barley nominal. Pork whisky firm at $1 07. Pork dull at $17 50. Lard dull at 10½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 6¼@8¾c @8¾c. Bacon dull and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm; extra $5 00@5 50; family $5 75@6 75; fancy $7 50@8 00. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 44c. Rye dull at 80c. Oats firm; white 46c; mixed 42c. Pork dull and bacon nominal. Lard dull; tierce 12c; keg 12½c. Whisky quiet at $1 05.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour steady and in good demand. Wheat opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 36; No. 2, $1 31; No. 3, $1 20¾. Corn steady; No. 3, 44c. Oats higher at 34½@36c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 74¾c. Barley steady and in fair demand; No. 2 spring, January, 84c; February 83½c.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 42; No. 1 white Michigan $1 45; extra white Michigan $1 50; amber $1 47¾; No. 3 red $1 32. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; No. 2, 45½c; white 46c; Michigan 37c; rejected 36c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Corn firm white 55@57c. Sugar firm; inferior 5½@6½c; common to good common 7¼@7¾c; yellow clarified 9¼@10¼c. Molasses firm; common 25c; Centrifugal 25@37c; fair 38@40c.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—White wheat average 10s 11d@11s do club 11s 1d@11s 4d; red Western spring, Nos 2 to 1, 10s@10s 9d; winter 10 6d@11s. Flour 24@28s. Corn 27@29s. Oats 6@7s6d. Barley 38s. Pork 70s.

OSWEGO, January 13.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 50; No. 2 $1 45; No. 2 red Wabash $1 48; extra white Michigan $1 65. Corn—Western mixed steady at 50c.

BOSTON, January 13.—Flour firm; superfine $5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 75@7 50; Illinois $7 00@9 00; St. Louis $7 00@9 50. Corn unchanged. Oats in fair demand.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Cattle—Receipts 600 head. Shipments 2,600 head. Market active, steady and firm for choice; others dull. Stockers sold at $3 02½@3 80 for outside lines. Union was ruled with Conduit, and United. Shipments from the lower district for Friday 22,960 barrels.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, January 13, closing 12.—There is no change in the situation of this market. The export trade is a passe but offerings are very urgent and prices are nominally as quoted for several days. We quote for New York delivery: Crude 13c; refined 24½c; naphtha 14½c in shipping order; refined 27c for spot; cases 32@33c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined rules at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Market quiet; standard white crude 12@12½c. Refined nominal; no sales reported and no futures offered.

PARKERS, January 13.—Market quiet with not much doing. United $3 55 bid; shippers $3 80.

OIL CITY, January 13.—Market steady but little doing at $3 54½@3 55 for United; immediate shipment $3 70.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market quiet at $3 60@3 67½.

OIL CITY, January 13.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: It opened with firm at $3 35¾, advanced gradually to $3 58¾, dropped back to $3 55, and then remained in that neighborhood the greater portion of the day. There were sales at $3 56¾, but during

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 15, 1877.

Time.	Bar	Th'r	Hum	Dir.	Wind. Vel. per hour	Veath
7 A. M.	30.310	18	81	N.W.	8	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.075	27	66	N.W.	7	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.095	22	86	N.E.	6	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.073 Highest thermom... 28
Mean thermom.....23° Lowest thermom.... 17

If Your Liver is Out of Order
use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills; they will remove biliousness and cure any costive tendency. MWF

Western University.

A course of weekly lectures on experimental chemistry will be delivered in the lecture room of the Western University, beginning Thursday, January 18th, at 8 P. M., by Francis C. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry. The course will include about twenty lectures, which will be fully illustrated by experiments. Fee for the course $6.

The New Postmaster.

On Saturday afternoon Hon. Geo. H. Anderson, the newly appointed Postmaster for this city, received his commission and took formal possession. Colonel [illegible] Negley, his predecessor, and Special Agent Hopkins assisted at the installation.

Republican Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee is called for to-morrow, the 16th inst., at 7:30 P. M., at the rooms of the County Committee, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, to make arrangements for the convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller.

The Air Brake in England.

The Westinghouse Air Brake, so popular in this country, has at length got a foothold in England. Mr. Westinghouse, who has been in London for some months past, telegraphs to the company in this city that the North British Railway has adopted the brake on all passenger stock, and orders two hundred sets of car fittings immediately. Another triumph of American skill and perseverance.

Local Option.

An executive committee of prominent citizens, of whom the Rev. Dr. Nesbitt is Chairman, has been appointed for Allegheny county, by the State Local Option organization. The committee has already been organized, and has entered upon the work with energy. A committee of fifteen ladies has been chosen to circulate petitions praying the Legislature to re-enact the old Local Option law.

The Late Edward Binns.

The death of Edward Binns, Esq., has left a large void in the hearts of a large portion of the community. He was a model young man, estimable in all the walks of life, and one fitted by nature to be loved. A little over thirty-six years of age, he was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, but passed the leading portion of his life in this section. He was the nephew of Dr. C. G. Hussey. Studious, retiring, delicate in health, but withal the charm of his circle, he will be sorely missed. His remains arrived on Saturday from California, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health a few months since. The interment took place yesterday from Shady Side.

Lenkner Sentenced to be Hung.

On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Stowe passed the sentence of death upon Henry Lenkner, convicted of the murder of Henry Schaffer. When the prisoner was brought in, the District Attorney made the usual motion for judgment, when the Court reminded the prisoner of his conviction and asked him if he had anything to say. The prisoner replied that he had nothing, whereupon Judge Stowe, without any preliminary remarks other than that he would leave the matter of advice as to his future conduct with other parties, imposed the sentence of death upon him. While the sentence was being pronounced the persons in the court room remained standing. The prisoner's counsel was present. Lenkner received the sentence without any sign of emotion. While the hanging of the sentence was being pronounced, Lenkner closed his eyes as if in prayer. He was then remanded to jail, to await the action of the Governor in the signing of the death warrant.

Teachers' Institute.

The Allen sub-district school directors (Thirty-first ward, South Side), have organized by electing the following officers: President, Jacob Sutter; Secretary, A. G. Case; Treasurer, T. G. Jones.

The directors of the Duquesne Incline Plane Company have organized by electing the following officers: C. A. Colton, President; W. B. Lupton, Vice President; John T. Woods, Treasurer; Kirk C. Bigham, Secretary; J. H. White, solicitor. The following are the directors: C. A. Colton, S. S. Severance, Alfred Moreland, C. A. Carnahan, Frank Semple, W. Thomson, D. Woods, George Holiday. The incline plane will be opened for travel about April 1st. The Point bridge will be ready for foot passengers about March 1st.

At the annual election for officers of the Emerald (late Turner) Hall Association the following were chosen: J. J. Flanagan, President; M. A. O'Byrne, Vice President; F. F. Fleming, Secretary; Thomas Rourke, Treasurer; J. A. Goulden D. Ibmsen, F. H. Weisser, W. C. Hopper, E. W. Clarke, J. Hugh Hagan, Peter O'Neil, Rectors; E. J. O'Hanlan, J. Milligan, M. J. Farrell, Auditors.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Library Hall Filled to Overflowing Last Evening—Interesting Proceedings.

Library Hall was filled to overflowing last evening, and many were turned away for want of room.

The interest in the temperance work has taken such a deep hold on the masses that a simple announcement of a meeting in the interest of the cause in any part of the two cities is sufficient to crowd the largest building.

The meeting last evening was conducted in the usual manner, and the interest manifested was unceasing from the beginning to the close.

The business of the evening began with the usual devotional exercises, after which Mr. Murphy addressed the audience.

He said that he had been preaching all day and felt pretty well worn. It was the happiest Sabbath that he had ever spent. He thought it was possible for man to pursue an upright life; men must be true to themselves and stand for the right until every chain that binds them to wrong doing is broken. After a few eloquent remarks he read a letter requesting prayers for the reunion of a man and wife who had been separated for a long time.

Mr. Johnston had never spoken before an audience of this size in his life and he felt somewhat timid. He had signed the pledge and hoped to be able to keep it.

M. Swartzwelder, Esq., said that he was exceedingly hoarse, but hoped to make himself heard. He had heard in the beginning of the movement that it would only be a nine days wonder, but the large audience present contradicted such an idea. The work was not Francis Murphy's work, but God's work, hence its success. If there is such a thing as restoring a shattered constitution, caused by the demon drink, God's love alone can do it.

The young men, the moderate drinkers, are the men to be reached by this movement; it is to the sober man that the drunkard looks for help. It was only by the power of love that this work is kept up; a man cannot be cured of the dyspepsia by prayers. The habit of drink contained all the vices that ever were known. It was to the youth and lusty man that he would appeal. The youth by the denunciation of his vices is offered a premium in the knowledge of doing right, but he prefers to go on until it is too late and he is lost. He thought he could paint a picture from which all would shrink, so terrible would it be, but he would refrain. Every man is the keeper of his brother and it behooved men to act in the living present, "act with heart within and God overhead."

Mr. Swartzwelder's remarks were embellished with numerous illustrations, and received with marked approbation.

Chancellor Wood thought that a person, who had no influence did not deserve to live; all have influence in every good work and should use it. Multitudes of young men in the city are ready to be saved, and there is work for all to do.

David Hall had his speech made up before he came but had lost the start of it. He had not much to say more than he had signed the pledge and had kept it. If he could speak like Mr. Swartzwelder he would make the house ring. He thought things had been unequally divided in this world in regard to speech makers. He had often stated in public that he would like to be a better man spiritually, but could not see his way clear, yet he hoped to have light in this direction.

Col. Reaf had requested Mr. Murphy to have the choir sing "Almost Persuaded" before he began to speak. This sentiment had been ringing in his ears for the past week and he could not get rid of it. The suggestions he deduced from this sentiment were that progress can be made in all conditions of life. Every man's responsibility was great, and if he did not improve the present, time may not give him another opportunity.

After a number of other short addresses, a call was made for signers to the pledge, and quite a large number secured.

Murphy's overflow meeting will be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, to-night. Prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. All are invited.

NUMEROUS accidents by falling on the icy sidewalks are reported.

THE MONONGAHELA.

BREAKING OF THE ICE EMBARGO

Unprecedented Loss of Coal Property.

TWO PASSENGER BOATS WRECKED.

SEVEN COAL TUGS LOST.

Wholesale Destruction of Boats, Barges and Flats.

Total Loss Estimated at $1,500,000.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Reports by Telegraph From Above and Below.

The Ice Piled Twenty-five Feet High On the Banks.

Heavy Losses at McKeesport and Other Points.

Those engaged in the boating interests, and especially the owners of coal property between this city and Brownsville, a distance of sixty miles, have passed through a very exciting crisis during the past forty-eight hours; and while incalculable damage has been sustained, taking the entire distance into account, many of the leading coal operators are congratulating themselves that they escaped so well—that the destruction was not much more serious and wide-spread than it is. The ice embargo, owing to the severity of the winter, has been unusually strong; and the apprehensions of a break-up, which began to be felt on Friday last, increased in intensity until Sunday morning, when they culminated in a fearful reality. Men then ceased to speculate as to what their losses would be, and set about determining what they actually were.

THE BREAK UP.

Following the reports of heavy rises in the upper Monongahela, dispatches were received on Saturday afternoon, to the effect that the ice had broken at Brownsville, at half-past four o'clock, and began to move off, carrying destruction in its course. The situation in this city was extremely critical, as some sixty boats lay icebound here and at other points on the Monongahela, with the Ohio frozen tight below, and the Allegheny presenting a solid sheet of heavy ice all around the harbor. The latter river did not rise materially above low-water mark, and no apprehensions of a break were felt so far as it was concerned. The time was when steamboatmen had two chances of escape from any ice, where they have but one now. Before the construction of

THE UNION BRIDGE

over the Allegheny, boats could be safely run into that stream, while the Monongahela was putting out ice, and thus escape all danger; but that recourse is not available now, since the structure is so low that only the smaller craft can get under it. The boats at the landing, therefore, had to cast lines out to put on crews, keep steam up, and patiently or impatiently await the shock. They had time to have broken away the ice in the harbor, and got round to the Allegheny, but it was useless to make the effort, further than to free themselves, as far as possible, where they lay.

The first alarm caused by the mild weather and the heavy rains, began to subside on Friday morning, as the wind blew up fresh and cold, and the mercury went down considerably below the freezing point. It was not until the ominous dispatches of Saturday were received that the boatmen went earnestly to work to

CUT AWAY THE ICE

around the landing and above and below the city. Several towboats were detailed for this purpose, and while they rendered effective service, as far as they could in the limited time in which they were employed, their efforts did not tend very materially to allay the grave apprehensions of danger, shared alike by all engaged in river transportation. The ice was pretty effectually broken up, from Dam No. 1 [illegible] to the Point. From the city down to Deadman, a distance of fifteen miles, the Ohio was frozen solid, and there were no signs of it giving way.

THE GORGE AT THE CITY.

During Saturday afternoon the following boats were employed in breaking the ice in the gorge above:

First pool—Acorn, Evans Williams, Enterprise, Joseph Warne, Jim Brown and Nellie Walter. Second pool—South Side, William Stone, Tom Lysle, Bell McGowan, J. C. Risher and Dexter. Third pool—I. N. Phillips. Fourth pool—Dauntless and W. W. Morgan. Fifth pool—John D. Wood and Lioness also made an effort to reach the foot of Brunot's Island and dislodge the gorge there, but were unsuccessful.

The ice, as soon as it was detached, floated off, and by the time it fell over the lower dam was pretty effectively chopped up, and passed on without doing any damage. It caused a gorge at Saw Mill run, however, which crept towards the city slowly but certainly, and at nightfall had reached the Point. It was then feared that the boats at the landing would be destroyed, as the gorge below gave no signs of moving. The ice from the pools, however, was neither so formidable in quantity nor so heavy as to do serious damage, and the accumulations kept filling up until the river, opposite the landing, and almost up to the first ferry, was full from shore to shore. Exciting as was this state of affairs, it was rendered doubly so by the announcement that, at half-past four o'clock Saturday afternoon, the

BREAK UP AT BROWNSVILLE

had commenced, and that the ice was carrying everything before it. Various surmises were made as to the time when the gorge would reach this city, and all agreed that it would "come down upon us" some time before daylight Sunday morning. The first dispatch from Brownsville announced the destruction of the packets Elisha Bennett and Chieftain, laid up at that place.

It was now evident that there would be no "slumber to the eyelids" of the boatmen until the worst was known, and hours of anxious watching were before them. A meeting was held at the Monongahela House to discuss the situation; and with the loss of millions of dollars worth of property staring them in the face, these enterprising men were neither gloomy nor dejected. They felt themselves unable to "control the elements," and having exhausted every means in their power, they could only trust the rest to Providence.

RECEIVING DISPATCHES.

The excitement was kept at fever heat during the night, by the reception of dispatches from various points along the river, announcing disasters to boats and coal fleets. A dispatch from Fayette city announced the starting of the ice from that place, and also from Elizabeth, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, and that every movable craft was going with it to destruction. These dispatches continued at shorter or longer intervals until five o'clock, and every moment after that hour those in waiting expected to hear the crash of the coming ice-side.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Among the incidents of the gloomy and fearful night, were the cries of "Help! help!" "Save me, for God's sake!" which rent the air, and fell upon thousands of listening ears along the wharf in the vicinity of Market street. A rush was made towards the landing, in the direction whence the sounds came, but the crieswoon ceased, and it was apparent that some poor fellow had sunk beneath the wave. A vigorous search was instituted, and after an hour's delay the body of an unknown man was found in the water, with his arm over the chain of the towboat Whale. He was supposed to be a fireman who had fallen from the Horner No. 2. The remains were properly cared for.

THE CRASH COMES AT LAST.

About a quarter past six o'clock, the cry "It's coming" was raised, and passed quickly from lip to lip. Bells rang out discordantly, and steam whistles shrieked as if some dire calamity was about to follow. Those who had taken refuge from the eager, nipping air, in hotels, offices, and private houses, made a simultaneous rush for the landing. Thousands who had passed a quiet night in their beds, were aroused by the din and confusion, and could not understand what it was all about. Hundreds of these quickly dressed themselves, and at this untimely hour, for Sunday morning, hastened to the river. The head of the gorge came tumbling over the dam, roaring, crashing and thundering, and bearing steadily on towards the large fleet of steam tugs at the wharf. This dreadful torrent carried with it the debris of wrecked boats and barges, the remnants of dry docks and tipples; and although the onset was threatening and fearful, the large fleet of boats at the landing escaped with comparatively little damage. It was a time of intensest anxiety, and after the crisis had passed the general expressions among boatmen were those of congratulation that they had suffered so little injury. Nearly the whole day was spent in watching the floating ice, and gathering intelligence as to the losses sustained along the river at points above.

STEAMERS LOST.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there were two passenger boats and seven coal tugs lost, in all, as follows:

The packets Chieftain and Elisha Bennett, owned by the Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company, were laid up at Brownsville, and when the ice moved they were swept away and torn to pieces. They were both old boats, and not of much value, except as to their machinery.

The following tugboats, all in Pool No. 1, were sunk: R. J. Grace, Jim. Brown, Joseph Warne, Relief, Alex. Foster and Minnie Harris. The tug Lion, at Painter & Sons' landing, opposite this city, was also sunk, and is supposed to be a total loss.

BOATS DAMAGED.

The following is a list of boats damaged:

Charley Brown, at Painter & Sons' mill, badly.

I. S. Keifer, below the bridge, South Side, stacks down and wheel smashed.

Joseph Walton, at Point bridge, stacks down and hurricane roof broken in.

Neille Speer, at Wood's landing, larboard engine crippled.

J. B. Williams, at wharf, hole knocked in her hull.

Jack Gumbert, McKeesport and Elizabeth packet, lies on her side at McKees port.

Ben. Wood, edged in between two abutments, opposite Glenwood.

Elizabeth, carried away from her moorings at Elizabeth, and slightly injured.

COAL BOATS AND BARGES LOST.

The following is a list of coal boats, barges, flats, etc., lost, so far as could be ascertained up to the latest hour last night:

Grand Lake Company, 11 loaded boats, and a number of empty barges.

Wm. H. Brown & Co., Pool No. 1, 38 loaded and 67 empty boats swept away, and probably all lost.

Fawcett & Son, Pool No. 1, 15 loaded boats, 7 barges and 5 fuel boats lost. One boat stopped at Lock No. 1 all right.

O'Neill & Co., Pool No. 3, 5 loaded barges.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., Pool No. 3, one loaded barge.

Phillips & Mettenzwey, one coalboat, South Side.

S. Horner & Son, one loaded coalboat and several empty boats. Two loaded barges carried away, but will be saved.

J. & J. Gilmore, four coke barges sunk below McKeesport.

James Watson, Pool No. 1 entire fleet of barges carried away.

The entire fleet above Frankstown, (owners not ascertained,) swept off.

Foster, Blair & Co., Monongahela City, whole fleet lost, except one boat.

Stone Brothers, McKeesport, empty flat.

Gray's Iron Line lost two model barges.

John Dippold & Son, three barges sunk at landing.

J. S. McDonald, Pool No. 3, lost one and probably two loaded boats.

Riddle, Coalman & Co., one coal boat at Campbell's landing three nut coal boats at Birmingham bridge—loss estimated at $3,000.

John A. Wood & Sons, Pool No. 1, four loaded boats, two fuel boats and lot of empty ones.

George Lysle & Sons, at Lyle's landing, four loaded boats.

Joseph Woods, West Elizabeth, seven flats loaded with nut coal; three empty boats and one loaded barge carried away from his city. Total loss, $10,000.

J. C. Risher has six loaded barges from Laughlin's furnace, two from Bennett's landing, and seven empty barges.

Hornet Coal Company, four empty barges carried away and forced ashore.

Samuel Clark lost some boats, number not stated.

John McCloskey, two empty flats.

Jacob Bonner lost several barges from Glenwood.

TIPPLES AND DOCKS DESTROYED.

The following tippies have been destroyed:

Cincinnati Works, Buffalo Works, Eliza Furnace Works and Sharpsburg Works, Hays & Bro. (upper tipple), I. D. Risher's, Stone Bro.'s, William Neale's, and Gilmore & Henderson's, and probably others.

It is reported that the gas works between this city and Brownsville have been broken down and swept away, with the exception of Mr. Walton's, which had been securely protected by embankments. These are expensive adjuncts of the coal business, and boats cannot be safely harbored until they are rebuilt.

THE DAMS.

It is stated that, so far as can be determined at present, the dams on the Monongahela slackwater show no signs of injury.

BOATS REPORTED SAFE.

Coal Valley Coal Company, Stone Brothers, McKeesport, report their entire fleet of eighteen loaded boats safe.

Hays Coal Company, steamer Diamond and all barges safe at their landings.

Whale Coal Company, boat and barges all safe.

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Storm, George Sparks,
Michigan, Hornet No. 2,
Charles McDonald, Fearless,
J. B. Williams, Joseph Cook,
Mc Clure, Smoky City,
Samuel Tiger, Tom Dodsworth,
S. Clark, Coal City,
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There were some half a dozen tugboats at the landing that did not have steam up. The ferry boats Chartiers Valley and Lonesvago had their steam boilers.

THE TOTAL LOSSES.

It is impossible to give the aggregate losses, and several days must elapse before definite figures can be given. The damage inflicted upon the coal interest is more severe than it has yet seemed as to present on break-up, and those who have the means for forming a pretty accurate judgment, put the total loss at $1,500,000.

THE DAMAGED BOATS.

The sweeping away and sinking of the towboat Lion has been mentioned briefly, together with similar disasters to the Alex. Foster and other towboats. The Charley Brown lying near the Lion, at the Cinder bank, near Jones Ferry, with two holes in here hull on the starboard side, her starboard guards all gone, the bulwarks on her boiler deck torn away, and her chimneys knocked down, the latter misbap occurring by contact with the Point Bridge. The other damage was caused by an empty barge, which ran upon the forecastle of the Brown, just at the Jones Ferry landing at the South bank of the river, opposite Short street. It will take $5,000 to repair her.

The Sam. Miller, with four loaded coalboats, was moored at the foot of Liberty street. When the ice struck her she snapped her cables and was carried against the Walton, which caused her cables to part, and she collided with My Choice and had her guards torn away. The Walton afterward came in contact with the new Point Bridge, carrying forward her chimneys, and knocking her larboard deck into the river. The Sam Miller's crew deserted her by climbing upon the My Choice in passing, leaving only Captain Jones, Mr. Thomas Patterson (one of the owners) and the engineer on board. Owing to the want of a crew three of the boats were cut loose and are probably lost. The Miller, with her remaining boat, was landed at Porkhouse Landing, below the old House of Refuge.

The large boat, Joseph Williams, lying at the foot of Ferry street, received a tremendous shock. No boat of less strength could have withstood it. Her damage consists of two holes in the hull, which let the water in as fast as two "donkey" pumps and two syphons could pump it out. The great strength of the Williams was the means of saving many boats lying below.

Two crane boats and three flats, belonging to John Negraw, Esq., the contractor for the stone masonry on the new bridge, were carried away.

There is a heavy gorge at the head of Brunot's Island, and a large number of boats and barges went to the bottom at that point. The same state of affairs exists at Middle bar, at the foot of Brunot's Island.

THOUSANDS VIEWING THE SPECTACLE.

The news of the accumulating disasters attracted huge crowds to the wharf. It seemed as if the entire population of the two cities had turned out to witness the melancholy spectacle. From dawn of day until nightfall streams of people flowed to and from the river, congregated on the banks or bridges, or poured up and down the shore. Numerous "incidents" occurred, and it was apparent that some poor fellow had sunk beneath the wave. A vigorous search was instituted, and after an hour's delay the body of an unknown man was found in the water, with his arm over the chain of the towboat Whale. He was supposed to be a fireman who had fallen from the Horner No. 2. The remains were properly cared for.

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There is a heavy gorge at the head of Brunot's Island, and a large number of boats and barges went to the bottom at that point. The same state of affairs exists at Middle bar, at the foot of Brunot's Island.

THOUSANDS VIEWING THE SPECTACLE.

The news of the accumulating disasters attracted huge crowds to the wharf. It seemed as if the entire population of the two cities had turned out to witness the melancholy spectacle. From dawn of day until nightfall streams of people flowed to and from the river, congregated on the banks or bridges, or poured up and down the shore. Numerous "incidents" occurred, and it was apparent that some poor fellow had sunk beneath the wave. A vigorous search was instituted, and after an hour's delay the body of an unknown man was found in the water, with his arm over the chain of the towboat Whale. He was supposed to be a fireman who had fallen from the Horner No. 2. The remains were properly cared for.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Fortunately, though the destruction of property was so extensive, the loss of human life was less than would be expected. Daniel O'Connor, while engaged in sparring a loaded flat from Robinson, Rea & Co.'s moorings, was struck in the head by the block, and sustained a fracture of the skull and jaw, which must inevitably result in death.

Thomas Lynch, aged thirty-five, a sailor from the lakes, residing in New York, fell from the Hornet No. 2, about nine o'clock on Saturday night, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. His piercing cries for help attracted the attention of the crowd on the wharf, but it was over an hour before his wheresabouts were discovered. When found he was lying in the water with his arm over the chain of the tugboat Whale. His body was taken to Williams', and an inquest will be held to-day. There was an absurd story that he had been robbed, and then knocked overboard.

An unknown man was observed about nine o'clock yesterday morning floating on a small flat above the Pan Handle bridge. The flat struck a pier, was dashed to pieces and the man drowned.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Al. Palmer, with his wife and child, a boy of five or six years, occupied a shanty boat moved to the South Side wharf. Their domicile was carried down by the gorge floating alongside the Is. Keefer and her fleet of barges. As they neared the Suspension Bridge, Al ran along the barges, it is believed with the intention of devising some means of escape for himself and family. He jumped ashore, but before he could make a hitch with a line which he had, the barge had passed beyond his reach. The woman and boy ran from barge to barge until they reached the Is. Keefer. The fleet struck the bridge, tearing off the pilot house, careening and turning the board around, which floated stern foremost. A short distance below the woman and child were rescued, and he is. Keefer and two barges secured.

THE LATEST.

At three o'clock this morning the river was falling rapidly, the ice had nearly all run out, all the tugs had steam up and were sparring off, and little apprehension of any immediate danger from the ice was felt by the rivermen.

THE COMMERCIAL'S DISPATCHES.

We give below all the details of the disaster that could be obtained by telegraph:

RICES' LANDING—LOSS $2,000.

RICES' LANDING, PA., January 14, 5 P. M.—The total loss here will amount to at least two thousand dollars. This includes the five rafts destroyed. Dam No. 6 is injured somewhat, but cannot say how much. Six boats and about four thousand logs passed over the dam. The river is seventeen feet ten inches and falling; ice running light. Weather cloudy; thermometer 29.

MOUNTAINS OF ICE.

EAST RIVERSIDE, PA., January 14, 5 P. M.—The ice started at 3:25 P. M., yesterday, and the river was clear of ice at daybreak this morning. It is now running full of logs and lumber. No great damage was done here. The banks are lined with gorged ice twenty-five feet high.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE AT BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 14, 5 P. M.—The loss here is light, but cannot as yet be fairly estimated. A few of our citizens will lose heavily elsewhere. Among them are Dunningham & Co., whose loss is about five thousand dollars. The principal loss is that of the sidewheel packets Diamond and Chiefrain, carried off, damaged and sunk, the latter near Fayette City and the former after passing over No. 4 dam. Captain Adam Jacobs loses heavily on these two boats. River twenty-three feet and falling; weather cloudy; thermometer 28.

LOSS AT CALIFORNIA, PA.

CALIFORNIA, PA., January 14.—The losses from the moving of the ice gorge here are as follows: Crow & Sons, one Campbell's landing three nut coal boats at Birmingham bridge—loss estimated at $3,000.

John A. Wood & Sons, Pool No. 1, four loaded boats, two fuel boats and lot of empty ones.

George Lysle & Sons, at Lyle's landing, four loaded boats.

Joseph Woods, West Elizabeth, seven flats loaded with nut coal; three empty boats and one loaded barge carried away from his city. Total loss, $10,000.

J. C. Risher has six loaded barges from Laughlin's furnace, two from Bennett's landing, and seven empty barges.

Hornet Coal Company, four empty barges carried away and forced ashore.

Samuel Clark lost some boats, number not stated.

John McCloskey, two empty flats.

Jacob Bonner lost several barges from Glenwood.

TIPPLES AND DOCKS DESTROYED.

The following tippies have been destroyed:

Cincinnati Works, Buffalo Works, Eliza Furnace Works and Sharpsburg Works, Hays & Bro. (upper tipple), I. D. Risher's, Stone Bro.'s, William Neale's, and Gilmore & Henderson's, and probably others.

It is reported that the gas works between this city and Brownsville have been broken down and swept away, with the exception of Mr. Walton's, which had been securely protected by embankments. These are expensive adjuncts of the coal business, and boats cannot be safely harbored until they are rebuilt.

THE DAMS.

It is stated that, so far as can be determined at present, the dams on the Monongahela slackwater show no signs of injury.

BOATS REPORTED SAFE.

Coal Valley Coal Company, Stone Brothers, McKeesport, report their entire fleet of eighteen loaded boats safe.

Hays Coal Company, steamer Diamond and all barges safe at their landings.

Whale Coal Company, boat and barges all safe.

John Dippold & Son saved three loaded barges.

J. C. Risher & Co. have twenty-one loaded boats and barges safe at their works, and their tipple is uninjured.

A gentleman who passed Brunot's Island yesterday afternoon, reported that the ice at the left of the island is piled up to a considerable height, and he counted no less than forty-two boats, loaded and light, blocked up in the gorge there. It is not known to whom they belong.

TOWBOATS AT THE LANDING.

The following is a list of the towboats at the landing, last evening, with steam up:

Tom Rees, Lioness No. 2,
Storm, George Sparks,
Michigan, Hornet No. 2,
Charles McDonald, Fearless,
J. B. Williams, Joseph Cook,
Mc Clure, Smoky City,
Samuel Tiger, Tom Dodsworth,
S. Clark, Coal City,
N. S. Camden. Oakland.

There were some half a dozen tugboats at the landing that did not have steam up. The ferry boats Chartiers Valley and Lonesvago had their steam boilers.

THE TOTAL LOSSES.

It is impossible to give the aggregate losses, and several days must elapse before definite figures can be given. The damage inflicted upon the coal interest is more severe than it has yet seemed as to present on break-up, and those who have the means for forming a pretty accurate judgment, put the total loss at $1,500,000.

THE DAMAGED BOATS.

The sweeping away and sinking of the towboat Lion has been mentioned briefly, together with similar disasters to the Alex. Foster and other towboats. The Charley Brown lying near the Lion, at the Cinder bank, near Jones Ferry, with two holes in here hull on the starboard side, her starboard guards all gone, the bulwarks on her boiler deck torn away, and her chimneys knocked down, the latter misbap occurring by contact with the Point Bridge. The other damage was caused by an empty barge, which ran upon the forecastle of the Brown, just at the Jones Ferry landing at the South bank of the river, opposite Short street. It will take $5,000 to repair her.

The Sam. Miller, with four loaded coalboats, was moored at the foot of Liberty street. When the ice struck her she snapped her cables and was carried against the Walton, which caused her cables to part, and she collided with My Choice and had her guards torn away. The Walton afterward came in contact with the new Point Bridge, carrying forward her chimneys, and knocking her larboard deck into the river. The Sam Miller's crew deserted her by climbing upon the My Choice in passing